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WASHINGTON.

The Suspense of the Politicians in Regard to Grant's Cabinet Becoming Painful and Pitiful.

Columbus Delano for Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The New Administration to make Important Changes in our Foreign Policy.

England will Have to Idemnify for all Loss Sustained by American Commerce.

The Copper Tariff Bill Passed Over the Veto by the Senate.

A Number of Kentucky Officials to be Relieved of Political Disabilities.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CABINET SPECULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—The fact that Gen. Grant went so far yesterday as to state to Congressmen Dickey and Morrill, of Pennsylvania, that he had decided to select a cabinet officer from that State, but that he could not mention his name or the place he was going to occupy, has been the origin to-day of a vast deal of speculation and comment, and though it is indefinite in the essential particular the fact has caused great satisfaction in the main to the Senators and members and politicians from Pennsylvania. While no one has centered, it is thought, on the lucky man, it is generally agreed that it is not Governor Curtin, or Geary, or Forney, or Representatives Moorehead, Kelly, or Lawrence. The impression among Congressmen seems to be that it is either Geo. Stuart, late of the Sanitary Commission, or Ex-Attorney General Wm. M. Merideth. Several Pennsylvania Congressmen called on Grant to-day and thanked him in behalf of the State, but were unable to obtain any additional information.

OHIO NOT IN THE RING.

The formal tender of the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue to Congressman Columbus Delano, of Ohio, throws the latter State out of the new Cabinet and upsets the rumors that Governor Dennison, is to be Postmaster General again. More than a dozen candidates are disappointed by the tender to Delano, and, indeed, several political combinations, based on influence for that office, are in quite a high state of excitement.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

A prominent Republican Senator, who has had interviews within a day or two with the President elect, represents that one of the earliest and most important features of the administration will be a change in our foreign policy, especially with regard to England. Reverdy Johnson is to be recalled at once, and after his successor is appointed, an entirely new proposition is to be made for settlement of the Alabama claims. It is intended to demand of Great Britain, not only pay for actual damages done to American shipping, but indemnity for the loss to American commerce, never fully made up, occasioned by the fear of rebel cruisers which drove the carrying trade to British bottoms and to other foreign flags. The present treaty only covers the detailed and actual personal [illegible]. It should be added here, that there is no truth in the report that Minister Reverdy Johnson has asked for leave to return at once. Secretary Seward says he knows of no such application.

COPPER TARIFF BILL.

The bill increasing the duty on copper ore 3 cents per pound, is at last a law. It passed the Senate to-day over the veto by 38 to 12. The Maryland Senators who proposed to talk the bill to the end of the session, quietly yielded and made no debate. In the House yesterday the veto only lacked three votes of being sustained. Six Democrats, who were absent, could have killed the bill by their presence. A large Michigan delegation who are here are greatly elated by the result.

COLUMBUS DELANO.

The petition to Gen. Grant to appoint Columbus Delano Commissioner of Internal Revenue was signed by three-fourths of the Republican Senators and Representatives. It was presented by Congressmen Allison, Dickey and Shellabarger. There is tribulation to-day in that office, on account of Delano's avowed determination to make many important changes. It should be added, not only is this Delano's intention, but it is in accordance with Grant's wishes. He intends to have the revenue collected and paid into the public treasury.

SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

It is thought the conference committee on the constitutional amendment will agree to the Senate bill, and the House will quietly recede from its amendment.

GEN. REYNOLDS,

Commander of the District of Texas, will be pressed for the Brigadiership made vacant by Rousseau's death.

DISABILITIES.

The business in the Reconstruction Committee to-day was limited to the consideration of removing political disabilities. They agreed to the Senate amendment which adds the names of several Kentucky officials. They also, by a vote of 4 to 3, retained the name of Judge Parker, of Virginia, who Sumner stigmatized as an atrocious judge, but it is a question whether this bill will not fail in the House for lack of time.

PROTECTION OF TRAVELERS.

Senators Stewart and Nye last night attempted to amend the bill providing for greater security of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled by steam so as to require such vessels to be supplied with a particular patent of life-boat and cork mattresses. Mr. Morton opposed such special legislation in the interest of individuals, and discussed it to the adjournment.

NEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

The New York Election Frauds Committee made a waterhaul in dragging here the two recusant witnesses from Watertown, N. Y. One of them knew nothing, and the other said all he saw was a Radical approach a Democratic voter at the polls, take his ticket from him, and hand him five dollars, with a Republican ticket, which he voted. The committee discharged the first witness, but required the latter to pay costs.

WAREHOUSES FOR FOREIGN GOODS.

It is expected the Ways and Means Committee will report a bill to-morrow with a modification of the warehouse system for foreign goods.

GEN. GRANT'S VISITORS.

The city is full of office-seekers and visitors to attend the inauguration. During the two hours in which Gen. Grant holds reception [illegible]. Among those [illegible] were Senators [illegible], Howe, Cattell, Poole, Ferry, [illegible], Senator elect [illegible] M. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, ex-Senator Harris, of New York, Generals Henry [illegible] and Townsend and Willey, representatives [illegible] and Geere, Richard M. Corwin, of Cincinnati, Alex. Cummings, General [illegible]. Among the visitors, there is of course a large number of office-seekers and friends of various applicants, all anxious to get their applications in first, but they invariably meet with a formal reception. Not only is he importuned constantly by office-seekers, but the members of his staff are daily receiving many letters from parties in various parts of the country, requesting their influence with the General for an office. [illegible] gentlemen, being officers of the army, [illegible] attention to such letters, and in no case lay them before General Grant. General Dent, all to General Grant, is in great demand by aspirants for office, who indulge the fond hope that he will assist them in bringing their applications before the President elect, but in this they are doomed to disappointment, as General Dent positively declines to trouble Grant with such matters. The latter is questioned hourly by distinguished persons who call upon him as to whom he has thought about for "that position," but he declines to give any information. In fact the members of his staff, who are most intimate with him, are quite as much in the dark as anybody as to the contemplated appointments.

A TRUE VERSION.

There are various versions afloat of what took place at the interview yesterday between General Grant and Senator Thayer. The following is authoritative: General Grant remarked, "I want to say to you that I shall send into the Senate the name of General Schofield as Secretary of War, but it is likely that he will decline and return to his position in the army. I shall then nominate a civilian for that office, and I desire that the Senate shall understand me in the matter. I name it to you now, and will name it to other Senators I see." Then turning to Representatives Dickey, Morrill of Pennsylvania, and Roots of Arkansas, who were a short distance from him, he said he had no objection to their hearing what he had to say on the question of the Cabinet. He then remarked: "I am opposed to appointing officers of the army and navy to civil offices, and shall therefore have a civilian at the head of each department."

FINANCIAL.

The House to-day, after a bitter contest, passed the most important financial bill of the session, known as the Schenck measure, providing

That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all of its just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of law by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, by declaring that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent amount, all interest-bearing obligations, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver, provided, however, that, before any said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall mature or be paid before maturity, the obligations not bearing interest, known as United States notes, shall be made convertible into coin at the option of the holder. It is further provided that any contract heretofore made payable in coin and the consideration of which may be a loan of coin, or the sale of property, or the rendering of labor or service of any kind, the price, which is carried into the contract may have been adjusted on the basis of the coin value thereof at the time such sale or rendering of such service or labor, shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms, and on the trial of a suit brought for the enforcement of such contract, proof of the real consideration may be given.

MORE SPECULATIVE APPOINTMENTS.

It is believed on sufficient evidence that the President elect has selected the following new bureau officers: Commissioner of the Land Office, O. P. Burnside, of Illinois; Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Col. Parker, of his military staff; Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Columbus Delano, of Ohio.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The conference committee on the diplomatic appropriation bill has decided to report in favor of the appointment of United States commissioners at a salary of $3,000 for Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, in Central America; for missions to Equador, Bolivia, Peru, and Uruguay at a salary not to exceed $8,000. The salary of Minister to Chili is not disturbed.

MILITARY.

The House Military Committee to-day decided to offer an amendment to the House bill reducing the army to thirty regiments infantry, and five regiments cavalry, in place of Blaine's amendment, said to be in accordance with Grant's suggestion.

SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The Conference Committee on Constitutional Amendment on Suffrage had a meeting to-day without definite conclusion. Another meeting is suggested for this evening, but indications are that the committee cannot agree.

[To the Associated Press.]

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a large number of appointments in the army—among them John T. Sprague, Thos. Wilson, Milton Cougawell, Richard L. Bachelder, Allen Rutherford, and Robert Avery, to be Brigadier-Generals by brevet; also the last named to be Major-General by brevet for gallant and meritorious services. There are many other brevet appointments pending in the Senate.

REMAINS OF WIRZ.

The President to-day gave an order to Louis Schad for the remains of Henry Wirz, who was executed in Old Capital Prison, in November, 1865, and this afternoon the body was removed by an undertaker.

DISTILLERIES.

The Senate Judiciary Committee adopted a resolution to-day to take no further action this session on applications for removal of political disabilities.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA,

the doors of which were closed yesterday morning, wound up its affairs as a depository of government funds on the 23d of September, and everything relating thereto was satisfactorily settled. The Controller of the Currency has instructed a special agent to examine and report all the facts in relation to the alleged defalcation.

CAUCUSES.

Caucuses of both the Republican and Democratic members of Congress will be held about Tuesday. All of the new members are urged to be in Washington by Monday.

NASHVILLE.

Collision Between Soldiers and Citizens at Huntsville, Ala.—Probable Disbandment of the Militia by Senter—Brownlow's Health—Adjournment of the Legislature Next Monday, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Feb. 24.—In Huntsville, Ala., a couple of days since, a collision occurred between the citizens and about twenty soldiers, resulting in the killing of one of the latter and the wounding of three or four. The soldiers, who are said to have been drunk, attacked the hotel at night, demanding whisky, which was refused, when they commenced to break in the doors and windows. A number of the citizens at once collected and a fight ensued, resulting as stated.

The United States troops have been withdrawn from the various portions of Tennessee, and Gen. Cooper is sending out his militia to take their places.

Senator Senter will be formally inaugurated as Governor to-morrow. It is intimated, in knowing quarters, that he will soon disband the militia, although the fact of his being a candidate for the regular gubernatorial nomination is likely to make him act very circumspectly and in accordance with the strictest ideas of party propriety. He will be a formidable competitor against Stokes.

It is said that Brownlow's health is extremely feeble, and doubts are entertained of his being able to reach Washington.

Both bodies of the Legislature have adopted resolutions to adjourn next Monday.

The school fund swindle has received almost the finishing touches of white-wash.

LEXINGTON.

Presbyterian Laymen's Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Presbyterian Laymen's Convention met at 2½ o'clock, and organized by electing W. Ernest Chairman and J. B. Temple Secretary. About fifty delegates reported.

ST. LOUIS.

A Denial—New German Theater Projected—Skating, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—The agent of the White Car line, Pacific railroad, publishes a card denying that his line had given stock to the officers of the Chicago and Alton, and Ohio and Mississippi roads to influence shipments in favor of that line.

The Germans are about to erect a large new theater in this city.

The skating rinks are open to-night, for the second time only during the winter. Stockholders do not expect dividends this year.

The State Legislature to-day passed a bill releasing some of the indebtedness of the Southwest Pacific Railroad, to enable the company to lay its track to St. Louis. It now starts at Franklin, forty miles west, where it connects with the Missouri Pacific.

[To the Associated Press.]

Allen Challenges Gallagher to Another Mill—Seizure of Whisky and Books—Departure of Gen. Sherman—Gallagher as a Theoretical and Practical Pugilist.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—At a late hour last night the following challenge was sent to Gallagher, the winner of the prize fight yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Feb 23, 1869.—I hereby challenge Mr. Charles C. Gallagher to fight me a fair stand-up fight, according to the new rules of the London prize-ring, in one week from to-day, for one thousand dollars a side. Two hundred and fifty dollars is left by me this date at Isaac Campbell's saloon, corner Fifth and Green, as first deposit on the match, and I hope Mr. Gallagher or his friends will have game enough to cover it.

[Signed] THOMAS ALLEN.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—Twenty-five barrels of distilled spirits, from Cresfield & Co., New York, were seized here to-day for non-payment of tax.

Gen. Sherman and his military secretary, Col. Dayton, left this afternoon for Washington. Gen. Sheridan was expected here in time to accompany them, but he has been delayed, and he may reach Washington by another route. It is thought Gen. Sheridan will be assigned to the command of this military division when Gen. Sherman assumes the duties of chief at Washington.

Twenty packages of books, printed in England, were seized here a few days ago for non-payment of duty. They were valued at $4,600.

Gallagher, the pugilist, with a party of roughs, went into Mike McCoole's Saloon last night and undertook to create a disturbance, when they were forcibly ejected. Gallagher has not yet accepted Allen's challenge.

THE SOUTH.

Fiend Arrested in Richmond—North Carolina Revenue Bill—One per cent. Louisiana Tax.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 24—Andrew Taylor, painter, was arrested to-day, charged with the murder of his wife by poison. Taylor had ravished his step-daughter, and his wife was cognizant of the fact.

RALEIGH, Feb. 24.—The House to-day passed the Revenue bill. It will pass the Senate in a few days. The amount is said to be ample for the demands for the current year.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Chief Justice Ludling, of the Supreme Court, delivered an opinion in the decision of the Seventh District Court, that the one per cent. tax is unconstitutional, and dissolving injunctions against the collection of the tax.

NEW YORK.

Seward's Organ Promulgates the Senatorial Ultimatum to Grant.

The Cabinet Slate and Foreign Missions Revised and Corrected.

Present Status of Financial and Commercial Affairs.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONEY AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Money is easy at 5@6 per cent., but commercial paper is not salable. Gold opened firmer on the postponement of Hooper's bill. It was anticipated that the postponement would cause our bonds to decline abroad, but the advance was speedily lost. The close, however, was firm. The advance in Governments was regarded as likely to check their export, while very little merchandise is going forward. Consequently shipments of gold may soon take place, and yet the bulls think there will be no permanent rise till after General Grant's inauguration, while the premium may, in the meantime, go still lower. Mr. Hooper was himself in this city, and his friends were operating on this idea. Governments opened dull and heavy, but became active and excited on the passage of Mr. Schenck's bill through the House. At the close, however, there was some reaction. The general feeling for a rise is much less strong than a week ago. It is believed that all the favorable results which may flow from the accession of Grant to the Presidency have been discounted, and that troubles with his party may defeat them altogether. Southern securities are dull and heavy. Railway shares were generally firmer and excited on reports of extensive combinations. The important reduction in freights seems to be lost sight of in the street. The leading business was in Ft. Wayne and Michigan Southern. The advance in Ft. Wayne is attributed to an amicable settlement of all differences between that corporation and the Erie officials, and it is understood that the Erie will make Chicago connection by way of this road. Michigan Southern has been heavily purchased by those interested in the N. Y. Central, in the belief that a harmonious management of that road with the New York Central, Cleveland and Toledo and Lake Shore, thereby making a through line to Chicago, will improve the value of this road, as well as others in its interest. It is not expected, however, that there will be any change in the direction of the Michigan Southern road. It is stated that the differences between the Erie officials and the directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road have also been settled on a friendly basis, and that Mr. McCullough will continue as President, while Mr. Jay Gould will be Treasurer. Express shares have declined suddenly, with U. S. leading. In addition to the renewed litigation, and to the dissensions between the companies themselves, it is reported that the Erie and New York Central railways threaten to exclude them from their roads. Mariposa and quicksilver were active. The whole stock market closed firm.

COMPROMISE OF THE PARTY OF THE FIRST PART.

It is stated in leading Republican circles here that the Republican Senatorial caucus resolved, in lieu of the repeal of the tenure-of-office law, to confirm without question General Grant's Cabinet and all his leading and early nominations.

LATEST CABINET SLATE.

Since Gen. Grant's conversation with the Pennsylvanians, the following cabinet and leading appointments are considered probable: Secretary of State, J. Lathrop Motley; Secretary of the Treasury, Edwin D. Morgan; Secretary of War, Andrew G. Curtin; Secretary of the Navy, Gen. Fremont; Secretary of the Interior, Joseph Holt; Attorney General, Wilson, of Iowa; Postmaster General, Maynard, of Tennessee, or Hill, of Georgia; Minister to England, Edwin M. Stanton, to be transferred thence to the Supreme Court; Minister to France, Hamilton Fish.

THE ULTIMATUM.

The Commercial Advertiser, Seward's organ, denounces the attitude of the Senate toward Gen. Grant, and says Gen. Grant must submit to the Senate cabal or expect to go to the wall. It is proposed to hedge him in and bind him hand and foot, as they did President Johnson. The Senate assumes to dictate to the President who shall and who shall not feast on the flesh pots. He is to dance to the music of the Senatorial fiddlers and horn-blowers. He must consent to belittle the office of President and humiliate himself or prepare to be worried to death by the bull dogs of the Radical kennel.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORTS.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

CATTLE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Beeves—One thousand four hundred and twenty head arrived since Monday, and were mostly medium to extra quality, selling at 14@17¼c, the market doing better on prime qualities. The tops of good droves are selling at 15¼c, and good to prime at 15@16c.

SHEEP.

Five thousand seven hundred and forty-one head arrived since Monday. With good weather, the market is firmer, at 5¾@8¾c.

SWINE.

Three thousand two hundred and fifty arrived to-day, and the market is more active. Common and medium—140@169 pounds—at $10 12@10 40 per 100 pounds. Prime held at $10 62.

BREADSTUFFS.

Low grades of flour are depressed by expectation of increased supplies by rail, as the result of reduced freights. Wheat declined under the free receipts by rail and higher ocean freights, but closed active for export. Corn—Some speculation to Southern, and closed firm.

PROVISIONS.

Pork closed dull. Prime mess at $20; mess at $32. Lard—liberal sales, of which about one half was for export, at 19c for prime steam. Other hog products were flat.

FREIGHTS.

Wheat to Liverpool by steam 4¼@4½d, and to Glasgow 5d, with shipments of 52,000 bushels.

GROCERIES.

Coffee dull: Rio at 14@1[illegible] gold. Sugar firmer and excited; fair to prime grocery at 11⅞@11¾c; refined at 20¼c for best crushed.

[To the Associated Press.]

JUDICIAL DECISION—EXPRESS COMPANIES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—In the Supreme Court to-day Judge Ingraham rendered a decision in the case of Blatchford vs. Ross et al., which was brought to prevent the consolidation of the Merchants' Union and American Express Companies. The Judge holds that the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Union were not authorized to change the business and terminate the existence of the corporation, and that the injunction restraining the directors and Executive Committee of the consolidated companies be continued until a final decision. Application for the appointment of a receiver was denied until after the present receiver is made a party and shall file an answer in the action.

FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

The following dispatch was just received by the Executive Committee of the United States Indian Commission from Vincent Colyer, now on his way to visit the Indians at Fort Cobb, and others in that vicinity, by invitation of Major General Wm. B. Hazen, now in command at that place:

FT. LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 24.—*To Edward Cromwell*—There are about 3,500 of the Osage Indians left on their reservation. They were starving to death this fall, when General Sheridan issued rations to them. The first six beeves that were slaughtered they eat raw, entrails and all, in about an hour. They will have to be fed by the Government until next April, when their hunting season begins. It is their [illegible] of which the speculators claim to have bought from them at 10c per acre. General Sheridan will not be here till the middle of March. I leave for the Indian country via Lawrence to-morrow.

(Signed) VINCENT COLYER.

PITTSBURG.

Damages for the Publication of a Libelous Article—Coal Statistics.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Feb. 24.—Daniel O'Neil, one of the proprietors of the Daily Dispatch, of this city, has recovered $1,000 damages from John W. Pitlock, proprietor of the Sunday Leader, for the publication of a libelous article, alleging that O'Neil had been guilty of adultery in that he had had criminal intercourse with his sister-in-law. Pitlock will probably move for a new trial. The sympathies of the public are with Pitlock.

On the Monongahela river, within sixty miles of this city, there are eighty coal works, with an average daily capacity of 300 bushels. The production in these mines during the year amounts to at least forty million bushels. The shipments of coal up to this time during the present year amount to five million two hundred and fifty-nine thousand bushels, of which one million eight hundred and nine thousand bushels went to Cincinnati, two million two hundred and seventy-eight thousand to Louisville, six hundred and eighty thousand to New Orleans, two hundred and seventy thousand to Memphis, and one hundred thousand to Nashville.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.........WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

COMMITTEE DISCHARGED.

MR. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported, and the committee was discharged from further consideration of the petition, &c., asking legislation to meet the existing state of affairs in Georgia, a bill to provide for a more efficient government for Mississippi and a bill supplementary to an act to abolish the system of peonage in New Mexico and other parts of the United States, and a memorial against change in bankrupt laws.

LEGAL.

MR. TRUMBULL, from the same committee, reported adversely to the bill to define felonies, misdemeanors, and regular peremptory challenges in United States courts, on the ground that the objects of the bill are already provided for in the statutes.

ELECTIONS IN TERRITORIES.

Also, adversely to the bill to preserve the purity of elections in the territories, on the ground that there is not sufficient time at this session to entertain it.

WM. M'GERRON.

MR. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made an adverse report, signed by him and Mr. Ferry, on the claim of Wm. McGerron. He said the Senator from Louisiana, Mr. Kellogg, and the Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Sawyer, would make a favorable report upon the claim, and as the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) declined to have anything to do with the matter, the committee were unable to arrive at any decision, and must therefore leave it wholly to the action of the Senate.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

MR. SHERMAN called up the bill to admit free of duty philosophical apparatus and books and charts imported in good faith for the use of instruction.

MR. CONKLING moved to add "and chimes of bells of kinds not made in this country."

MR. GRIMES opposed the amendment, and the bill, after discussion, was laid over.

PRISON IN IDAHO.

A bill to authorize the selection of a site for a Territorial prison in Idaho was passed.

COPPER TARIFF BILL PASSED OVER THE VETO.

A message from the President of the United States was received and read vetoing the copper tariff bill.

The bill then passed, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbot, Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Drake, Corbett, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Howard, Kellogg, McDonald, Morgan, Morrill, Vermont; Morton, Nye, Osborne, Patterson, Tennessee; Pomeroy, Poole, Ramsay, Rice, Ross, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Warner, Welsh, Wiley and Williams—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Ferry, Fessenden, Grimes, McCreery, Sumner, Trumbull, VanWinkle, Vickers and Whyte—12.

PRINTING THE DEBATES.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the joint resolutions reported by the joint Committee on Printing, and provide for reporting and printing the debates of the next Congress.

MR. WHYTE said that, as a member of the Committee on Printing, he had investigated the subject and was satisfied the best course that Congress could take would be to direct the joint Committee on Printing to make a contract with Rives & Bailey, the present publishers of the Globe, and he offered an amendment directing the committee to make a contract with Rives & Bailey at the rate named in their bid. The choice, in his judgment, lay between them and the government printing office. It seemed to him idle to consider the proposition of Mr. Crowell, living in a distant city, and having neither an establishment in which to do the work nor time to create one; and, between Rives & Bailey and the Congressional Printer, he was in favor of choosing the former, because they had already demonstrated their ability to do their work well, and because he thought the estimate of the Public Printer very unsatisfactory, placing some of the items, particularly binding, at an absurdly low figure.

After some discussion Mr. Grimes' amendment was adopted, and the Senate passed a joint resolution authorizing the Committee on Public Printing to conclude satisfactory contracts with Rives & Bailey for reporting and publishing the debates for the next two years by 24 to 11.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MR. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported with amendments Senator Cole's bill to further the administration of justice.

POSTAL SERVICE.

MR. MORRILL, of Maine, reported without amendment the postal service appropriation bill.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

MR. MORRILL then called up the army appropriation bill.

The amendments reported by Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

MR. WILSON then offered an amendment, reducing the number of infantry regiments to thirty-five, the number of brigadier generals to eight, fixing the term of enlistment at five years, mustering out about fourteen infantry regiments, and providing that the President shall consolidate the regiments as rapidly as the requirements of the public service will permit. Agreed to.

MR. GRIMES offered an amendment, which was agreed to, striking out the provision against making new appointments in the ordnance, engineer and medical departments.

MR. SUMNER moved to add an additional section authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and pay the interest account of Maine and Massachusetts for advances made by Massachusetts, then including Maine, for the United States during the war of 1812-1815.

MR. GRIMES raised a point of order, that this was substantially a private claim, being for the benefit of a railway company, and that therefore it could not, under the rule, be tacked on to the pending appropriation bill.

MR. SUMNER maintained that this being a claim of a State was not a private but a public claim. What he proposed was that the Senate should provide for the payment of an outstanding account due to Massachusetts for services during the war of 1812, and the question of the justice of the claim or the propriety of providing for it in this bill was not at all affected by the fact that Massachusetts had generously appropriated the proceeds of the claim to the construction of a very important railroad, by which the general interests of the country would be advanced.

PRIVATE CLAIM.

MR. SAWYER, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, presented a report signed by himself and Mr. Kellogg, favorable to the claim of Wm. Yarralan.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL RESUMED.

MR. SHERMAN thought the amendment to the pending bill, offered by the Senator from Massachusetts, was not in order.

MR. FESSENDEN took the opposite view, and the question of order was discussed until 4 o'clock, when the Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

MR. WILSON, as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, called up the following bills and resolutions, which were passed:

The House bill providing that brevet commissions shall only be issued in time of war.

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to take possession of the national cemeteries at Antietam and Gettysburg.

Joint resolution dropping from the army roll certain officers absent three months or longer without leave

Bill continuing Freedmen hospitals at Richmond and other points in the South, until 30th of June next, and longer if necessary.

Bill declaring and fixing the salaries of Judge Advocates.

Bill repealing the law requiring the General of the army to reside at Washington, and requiring that all orders to the army shall go to the army through him.

The House joint resolution authorizing the payment of one thousand dollars to Walter D. Plowden, a colored scout and spy for services during the war.

The following bills from the Committee on Military Affairs also passed:

The House bill in relation to additional bounties.

The bill to remove the charge of desertion from certain soldiers of North Carolina mounted infantry.

A House bill to define the pay of officers detailed to act as military instructors in colleges and universities, was discussed and tabled.

Several private bill passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

MR. FARNSWORTH reported from the Postoffice Committee the several bills relative to a postal telegraph from Washington to Boston, which were ordered printed and tabled.

MILITARY RESERVATION.

MR. JULIAN reported from the Land Committee a bill that the Fort Collins military reservation, Colorado, shall be subject to pre-emption. Passed.

PUBLIC CREDIT.

The House then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being a bill to strengthen public credit and legalize gold contracts.

Messrs. Fruyn, Coburn, and others opposed the bill, and Messrs. Logan, Delano, Brooks, and others approved it, after which Mr. Schenck moved the previous question on the bill and amendments.

MR. SHANKS moved that the bill be laid on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 15, nays 132.

MR. NIBLACK moved to strike out the first section of the bill. Not agreed to—yeas 54, nays 129.

The motion of Mr. Allison to strike out the second section was defeated—yeas 73, nays 90.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill, resulting—yeas 119, nays 61—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, J. M. Ashley, D. R. Ashley, Axtell, Baldwin, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Benjamin, Barton, Blackburn, Blain, Blair, Boyden, Boyer, Brooks, Broomall, Buckley, Callis, Chancler, R. W. Clarke, Sidney Clark, Cliff, Corry, Cornell, Cullum, Dawes, Delano, Dixon, Dodge, Driggs, Eckley, T. D. Elliott, J. Elliott, Ferris, Ferry, Field, Getz, Gloesbrenner, Gove, Griswold, Halsey, Harding, Heaton, Higby, Hill, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, R. D. Hubbard, Hurlburt, Jencks, A. H. Jones, Judd, Julian, Kellogg, Kelsey, Ketchum, Kitchen, Koontz, Laflin, Lash, Lawrence, Lynch, Marion, Maynard, McKee, Miller, Meyers, Moore, Moorhead, Morrill, Mullins, Myers, Newcomb, Newsham, Norriss, O'Neill, Paine, Perham, Peters, Phelps, Plants, Poland, Pomeroy, Price, Raum, Robertson, Robinson, Roots, Schenck, Schofield, Shellabarger, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stewart, Stover, Taber, Taylor, Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upton, Van Horn (R. I.), Van Horne, Ward, C. C. Washburn, Van Arnam, W. B. Washburne, Welker, Whittemore, Thos. Williams, J. F. Wilson, and Windom.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Bently, Beck, Bowen, Bromwell, Buckland, Burr, B. F. Butler, R. R. Butler, Coke, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Covode, Dewese, Donelly, Eggleston, Ela, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Fox, French, Golladay, Gess, Grover, Haight, Hawkins, Holman, Hopkins, Humphreys, Hunter, Ingersoll, Johnson, T. F. Johns, Kelly, Kerr, Knott, Wm. Lawrence, Louridge, Marshall, McCormick, Mungen, Niblack, Nun, Orth, Pettes, Pike, Ross, Shanks, Stevens, Stokes, Stone, Taffe, Thomas, Teft, Van Trump, H. D. Washburne, W. Williams, J. T. Wilson, Wood and Young.

The bill passed in the same shape as reported from the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House agreed to meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

MR. BUTLER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Senate amendment to the Indian appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for to-morrow.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the [illegible]

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Schenck in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Allison, the provision striking out the salary of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue was, after debate by Messrs. Allison, Kelly, and Pike, amended by adding the words "after June 30, 1869."

The appropriation for miscellaneous items of the Treasury Bureau was reduced from $20,000 to $5,000.

Items were inserted for the Commissioner of Education $3,000, for two clerks of class one $2,400, and for contingent expenses $600.

The appropriation for Surveyor General of Utah was struck out. Other minor amendments were adopted.

RECUSANT WITNESSES.

The committee rose, and on motion of Mr. Blaine, ordered the discharge of the two recusant witnesses from New York, Reeves and Bell.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGES.

MR. WILSON, of Iowa, offered a resolution that the Committee on Roads and Canals be authorized to print the testimony on the proper length of span for bridges across the Ohio river.

MR. PHELPS, of Missouri, objected.

The House again went into committee on the

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL,

and pending its consideration, took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the chair and resumed the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

MR. KELSEY, of New York, moved to increase the number of second class clerks in the Patent Office from 32 to 35. Adopted.

Also, to increase the number of second class clerks from 26 to 40. Adopted.

An amendment was adopted striking out the appropriation for temporary clerks in the Patent Office, and providing for thirteen copyists of drawings at $100 each, and one hundred at $70, to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to prosecute his inquiries into the cattle disease, and increasing the salaries of judges of the Supreme Court attorney.

Some other amendments were also offered and lost.

The committee rose and Mr. Kelly, from the Committee on Coinage, &c., reported a bill for the coinage of nickel copper of five cents and under.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., made a report from the Committee of Conference on the diplomatic appropriation bill. Adjourned.

CAIRO.

Municipal Election—Democratic Victory.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CAIRO, ILL., Feb. 24—The Democracy are again victorious. Every man on the ticket is elected after the hardest contest we have ever had. Oberly's majority for Mayor is only 56. The Democrats are jubilant.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

CHINA.

TEAS AND SILKS.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 30, VIA SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Black tea—a fair inquiry for settlements. Sales since Jan. 17th, 8,000 chests; prices are maintained. Reshipments, 2,600 chests. Stock, 5,600 chests; little coming forward. Green tea—settlements and reshipments, 62,800 chests; a falling off. Fine tea in small supply; value maintained; quotations 40 to 46 taels for fine to finest. Holders of medium disposed to realize. Silk—moderate business for the month for common and reeled. The latter at a decline, and the former maintaining last quotations.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

Business is generally quiet, and no political movements except in Japan, where at the north the ex-Tycoon has got into power. The regular installation of the Mikado is confirmed, and his recognition legalized.

DENMARK.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 24.—Gen. Rausloeff, Minister of War and formerly Ambassador of Denmark at Washington, urges the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

ENGLAND.

UNIVERSITY TESTS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Solicitor General Coleridge has introduced a bill to abolish university tests.

Billiard Match.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—In the presence of a large and orderly assemblage at Crosby's Music Hall, the match between John Frawley, of Cleveland, and Thos. Foley, of this city, was commenced. The game was for $10,000 a side, 1,500 points up, full game on first-size table. The game is not yet finished, nor is it likely to be until 2 o'clock A. M. Foley led, but Frawley, by a run of 125, passed him on a point when Foley was in his eighth hundred. Frawley turned his 1,000 not more than a dozen points ahead. Betting of four to five in favor of Foley.

CHATTANOOGA.

Organization of the Tennessee River Convention.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Feb. 24.—The Tennessee River Convention, comprising delegates from Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Ohio, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, met at 10 o'clock. Gov. Patton, of [illegible], as temporary chairman, spoke [illegible] calling the attention of the [illegible] object for which the vast importance of the [illegible] some information they had met and [illegible] done on the river, about the work already [illegible] from time to time showing the efforts [illegible] improve navigation.

Temporary Secretaries were appointed from the several [illegible] represented.

On motion of Mr. Kerby, of Tenn., a committee of two from each State on permanent organization was appointed. Messrs. Wilder and Rathburn were chosen on the part of Tennessee.

On a call of States, 176 delegates were reported present.

While the Committee on organization was out, Mr. Garr, engineer of the Tennessee River Improvement Company, addressed the convention, reciting facts and figures regarding river improvements.

The Committee on Orgrnization reported as permanent officers Gov. Bullock, of Ga., for President, Chamberlain and Deevens for Vice Presidents, and Kirby and Kendricks for Secretaries.

On taking the chair, Gov. Bullock acknowledged the honor conferred upon him.

A letter was received from Gov. Brownlow approving the objects of the convention, and promising the use of his best efforts to secure a sufficient appropriation for the completion of the proposed improvements.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock. The Committee on Resolutions reported by Col. Gaskill, of Georgia, reciting the feasibility of the proposed improvement of the Tennessee river at moderate cost, as demonstrated by the reports of Gens. Humphreys, Weitzel and other U. S. Engineers, showing that its opening to navigation is demanded by the people and popular meetings in various portions of the country, calling attention to the importance of the work, and resolving that a committee be appointed to memorialize Congress on the subject. The report was adopted.

Messrs. Ferron and Patton were designated the committee to memorialize Congress.

Gen. Weller addressed the convention, relating his successful experience in manufacturing iron from raw ore and raw coal, in Roane county, Tenn.

By universal consent Gen. Weller was added to the committee to memorialize Congress.

An executive committee was appointed to conduct the business of the convention during the recess.

Messrs. Hurlburt and Gaskel, of Georgia, and Patton and O'Neil, of Alabama, were added to the executive committee.

The convention then adjourned to meet at the call of the executive committee.

CUBA.

Excitement About Iron Clads—Military Courts Established—Movements of Spanish Troops—Burning of Plantations by the Insurgents—A New Export Duty.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—A Havana dispatch says great excitement prevails relative to the announcement that two iron-clads are at Key West.

Dulce's address says military courts are established and their decisions will be carried out.

Three thousand Spanish troops leave Havana to-day for the interior of Cuba.

Thirty-six sugar cane fields in one district, and several plantations in others, have been burned by the insurgents.

An expedition of 2,500 men has sailed from Nuevitas to operate against the rebels at Guanaja and Puerto Principe.

A new export duty is hereafter to be levied upon the products of the island, in order to increase the revenue to meet the extraordinary expenses of war.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—The naval expedition to La Guanaga was completely successful. The fortifications erected there by the insurgents were first bombarded by the fleet. Troops were then landed and the works carried by assault. The rebels withdrew and retreated into the country. A permanent garrison of regulars was left in the town.

On Sunday two battalions of troops marched from La Guanaga to the relief of Puerto Principe.

Captain General Dulce yesterday addressed the sergeants and corporals of the volunteer forces, exhorting them to maintain order and obedience and to discontinue all dangerous agitation.

A large number of rebel prisoners have been brought to this city, and more are expected.

The sugar manufacturers demand relief from the burdens of taxation, and protection for their products, which they complain have decreased one-third. The Prensa advocates the re-establishment of the export duties.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

The House Committee Reports Against the Project.

An Elaborate Congressional Review.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

The Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads have rendered an adverse report of the several schemes of E. B. Washburn, M. G. Hubbard and J. F. Hall for the establishment of postal telegraphs. The committee began their report by a careful analysis of each of three bills under discussion, and followed it up by general considerations applicable to the whole subject, and the special objections to which each of the proposed measures are open.

WASHBURNE'S PLAN.

Washburne's scheme is to establish a four wire experimental line from Washington to New York, to be operated in connection with the Postoffice Department by persons wholly in the Government employ. The bill fixes as uniform tariff one cent per word, exclusive of address or signature, with five cents each additional for postage and delivery. It appropriates for the construction of the line $75,000, which, in an accompanying paper, Mr. Washburne thinks ample to construct the line and sustain it until it becomes self-supporting; if successful and remunerative to the Government, the lines to be gradually extended to all parts of the country.

HUBBARD'S PLAN.

Mr. Hubbard asks for the passage of a law which, by an act of legislation should create as a new branch of the public service, the postal telegraph system, and also grant a charter to himself and his associates as the United States Postal Telegraph Company, and authorizing them to erect and maintain lines of telegraph all over the States and Territories, with the right to enter upon and occupy post roads and routes across the public domain and navigable rivers. The bill fixes the tariff of messages at a maximum of twenty cents per message of twenty words, including date, address and signature for each, a distance of 500 miles or fractional part thereof, five cents to be added for postage and delivery. The Postoffice Department, however, to do everything but supply the wire and other telegraph machinery, which are to be supplied and operated by private parties under contract with the department, at rates not exceeding those specified. The receipt and delivery of messages, office room, fuel, lights, blank stationery, book-keeping, and the superintendence of the lines are to be at the expense of the Government. The contractors are to be required only to establish lines and do business at towns having a population of 5,000 or over, though the Postmaster General may open offices at railroad stations and at smaller intermediate places. But the corporation created under the act and any existing companies may bid for the contract, and, in case no better offer is required, the United States is to accept the contract at the rates established. If the same is tendered by the Postmaster General within six months from the passage of the act, no penalty of forfeiting their charter.

HALL'S PLAN.

Mr. Hall's bill, introduced by Mr. Van Horne, of New York, is for the construction of a line between Washington and other points under the direction of the Postoffice Department, the line to be built by Mr. Hall and his associates over and upon any line or route of travel, by postoffice road or otherwise, by railroad and the bridges of all kinds over the streams and rivers used or that may be used as mail routes of the United States, and that said party or parties shall be protected in the construction, erection, preservation and use thereof upon the lines and routes above designated, said line to be built of metallic poles and air cables.

The tariff between any two points on the line, to be one cent a word, counting date, address and signature. The owners of the line are to have the right to import any materials suitable for the construction and working of it, including poles, wires, instruments, &c., free of duty. After three years successful operation of the line, the Government is required to buy it at its cost of valuation, and 7 per cent. interest.

With regard to the general subject of assuming the telegraph system the committee advert to the fact that in the infancy of the invention Prof. Morse offered it to the Government, and an experimental line was established between Baltimore and Washington, and operated by the Postoffice Department. That upon the working of this line and the propriety of assuming the business the Postmaster General, at the request of Congress, made an adverse report, and the legislation of the States after a lapse of more than twenty years, when the system had grown to vast dimensions under authority and protection of State laws, and by force of private energy and capital. The subject was in 1866 again brought before Congress by an application for a private act to incorporate a telegraph company and also by the introduction of a bill to create a postal telegraph system. These propositions received the fullest attention and elicited much debate especially in the Senate. The opinion of Postmaster Dennison was again invoked as in 1845. He reported against the inauguration of the proposed system of telegraph as part of the postal system, not only because of its doubtful success, but also its questionable feasibility under our political system.

The result was a [illegible] of legislation of a private or personal character and the passage of a general law extending to all telegraph companies then existing or to exist in future, State privileges, rights of way over the public domain, over post roads and routes, and across navigable rivers, upon conditions that they should grant the privilege of the use of the line to the Government officer on public business at rates to be fixed by the Postmaster General, and also agree to sell their entire lines and property to the Government at an appraisement at any time after five years. All the leading companies accepted this act and are now subject to its operations, and in two years, on July, 1869, the Government will have the right to take the lines and property of any or all of them at an appraisal of their fair value at the time of appraisal.

The purpose of this act was obviously to set at rest the controverted question of the telegraph and the control and management of it. Congress refused to interfere with the legislative control of the business heretofore exercised uniformly by the States for the reason that, if both Congress and the State legislated about it, there would be an unavoidable conflict of jurisdiction. On the other hand, they extended to corporations created by the States certain valuable privileges on condition that the Government might at a future time, if it desired to take the business, obtain possession of the property by paying a fair price for it.

The act when accepted created a compact between the Government and the corporations, and the reasonable construction of that compact is, that during the period of the obligation the Government should do no act which would impair the value of its property which held the suspended right of purchase. Such a compact as this between private courts, would be enforced in its spirit less justly with and Congress will not require them to deal with citizens than the law. This mode of acquiring the telegraph property and business is precisely that pursued by Belgium and England, which acquire it by negotiation and by purchase of private companies.

Mr. Washburne's plan is not calculated to succeed for several reasons the appropriation for it is entirely inadequate. The bankers' and brokers' is a substantially built four-wire line between Washington and New York, and therefore exactly corresponds to the proposed experimental line of Mr. Washburne. The capital stock of that company is $1,000,000, of which $750,000 has been paid in by its stockholders. The president of the company, in a communication addressed to the committee, shows that, with the exercise of the utmost economy and diligence, and with the very best class of customs, it cannot at existing rates be made to pay more than its operating expenses, and has never paid dividend or interest upon its cost.

There are already three lines between Washington and New York, and a fourth was building when the Government entered the field. It will encounter a competition of not less than thirty wires, and that competition of lines must go to the wall. However remunerative the tariff, the private companies make up the losses out of other lines which they own in other territory, while the Government must make up its deficiency out of the public purse. The [illegible] would be to make lower rates between Washington and New York and so rates higher [illegible]. Two systems, one public and the other private, can't work with success to either or benefit to the public. The functions of the Government are necessarily [illegible] when experimenting, private persons can't be allowed to experiment and must be [illegible] of the private [illegible] to carry the mails.

Both Hubbard and Washburne rely upon the example of Switzerland and Belgium, but there is no similarity between the countries and that of the United States. Belgium has the least population of any country of Europe, nearly 400 to the square mile, while the United States has but 10 to the square mile. Belgium is a quarter part as large as New York, and yet its population is double that of Ohio. It lies midway between England, Germany, and France, holding close relations with each. Its business is largely manufacturing, and it owns and operates the railroad telegraph and post offices together, most of the telegraph offices being at railroad stations.

It has recently established a very low tariff for such of its home business as requires no extraordinary dispatch, viz: half a franc, or about 14 cents of our currency. There are, however, instances of low rates in the United States; thus the tariff between Washington and Baltimore has, for a considerable time, been only 10 cents, and the distance is fully equal to the average of Belgium distances. This is not supposed to be a remunerative rate, nor is the inland telegraph of Belgium thus far remunerative. In 1866 and 1867, the Belgium telegraph service showed a loss of 30,900 francs, and this would have been much greater if it had not been for the receipts from international and transit business—business having one or both of its termini out of the country—which yielded a revenue of 1,147,000 francs, against 800,000 francs from domestic messages. There are only 374 offices in Belgium, and, if all the domestic messages sent in 1867 were divided between them, it would give only six messages to each for each day in the year, and at half a franc this would give a gross revenue of 84 cents in our currency, or less than the wages of the lowest class of American operators. Switzerland is smaller both in territory and population than Belgium, but is annually invaded by an army of pleasure-seeking travelers, who use the telegraph for their various wants as it is used no where else in the world.

The Government controls the expenses as well as the telegraph, and with quite as much propriety. Both in Switzerland and Belgium labor is cheaper than any where else in Europe, and does not average half the price of the United States laborer. A far juster comparison would be with the whole of Europe. Distances are shorter than in the United States, and though the lines traverse the territory of many nations, there are no national boundaries on the telegraph map.

The whole number of messages sent in Europe in 1866 was 18,663,000, and the sum received $10,329,000 in American gold, or $14,461,000 in currency. This makes the average cost of these messages at 77½c. The Western Union Company, which does about nine-tenths of the American business, and which alone furnished statistics to the committee for the year ending June 30, 1867, transmitted 10,053,000 messages, and received for the same $5,730,000, equal to 57c average, and in that number is not included the vast amount of railroad business, nor the regular dispatches to the press, in which the number of words delivered was 205,000,000, equal to 14,725,000 messages of twenty words each.

In Europe the press dispatches were not a tenth part of those in this country. The number of offices to the population is vastly greater here than in Europe. In Prussia there is an office to every 33,000 people; in France one to every 32,000; in Great Britain one to every 14,000; in Belgium one to every 12,000; in Switzerland one to every 10,000, and in the United States one to every 7,500. In the Pacific States there is one to every 2,500. So, to the use made of the telegraph, America stands prominent. In France the number of messages is one to every 13 persons; in Prussia one to every 9; in Great Britain 1 to every 5; in Belgium one to every 4, and in the United States two to every 2½.

Hubbard's scheme is not for the establishment of a strictly Government line. He asks for a charter to enable him and his associates to incorporate and operate a branch of the public service which is to be created by the same statute. He proposes to do the work of sending messages by contract like the carrying of mails. He avows that he expects to make a profitable business of it, and hopes the Government may make something also. What right or propriety is there in granting him a charter?

Congress decided against such grants in 1866, and there is no new element in the situation which would justify the reversal of that decision. There are no petitions from the people, nor legislative resolutions, and the voices of the press is not pronounced in favor of any such scheme. One part of the press is dissatisfied with existing arrangements for reception and transmission of news, but it is not claimed that the prices charged by telegraph companies are unreasonable.

On the other hand, many of the most influential journals are openly opposed to any meddling with the telegraph by the Government.

The National Board of Trade, convened at Cincinnati in the autumn, voted against the postal scheme. The constitutional right of Congress to grant a charter to a private company to build telegraph lines in the United States, without their consent, is very questionable. Except banks, as a part of the public fiscal system, it has chartered no private corporations to act in the States.

Congress is asked in this bill to confer on Hubbard and his associates the right of eminent domain, a right which the Federal Government never exercises, if it possesses it, even when it desires to acquire land in the States for purely public purposes. If it requires land for forts, for navy yards, for custom houses or postoffices, it applies to States for leave to purchase and a transfer of jurisdiction. If the State consents, it passes an act which passes the jurisdiction, but also passes the appropriation for the land.

Congress is not likely in behalf of or for the profit of private parties to exercise powers which are not exercised for the most necessary public purposes. Though it may be claimed that the United States Postal Telegraph Company is to be virtually a public corporation, because it is designed to aid in the performance of public service, it really has no title to be so called, as the business is essentially private, one not hitherto done by the Government and to be still shared by a private company.

An extremely objectionable feature of the proposed telegram system is the right to secure priority in the transmission of messages by paying an extra price for it. The rule of all American lines is, first come first served. Any other rule would injure the usefulness and transform it into a pernicious engine of oppression.

Hubbard's system violates a radical principle in regard to Government work. Whatever serves the proper functions of the Government should be performed by it immediately and not through the intervention of private parties reaping an intermediate profit by it. It is a proper subject of taxation, and the whole revenue which it yielded belonged to the treasury.

No company looking for one per cent. dividends can be allowed to intervene. The contract system for carrying the mails does not violate the principle. The postal service does not consist only or chiefly in carrying locked mail bags. That is transportation merely—an entirely mechanical and subordinate part of the system.

The Government has no occasion to build railroads for the transportation of its mails, because they already exist for a much more important business—carrying freight and passengers; but the transmission of a telegram over the wires is the essential element of that service to which all the skill and all the responsibility attached, and it can't be done successfully except under the immediate responsibility of the party sending. This responsibility the servants of a contractor would never fear.

Mr. Hubbard's scheme mixes the service and the servants, the contractors and the government, and in such a manner that the government would fall between the two. How is this system to be made profitable to the contractors? It can be only by putting nearly all the cost upon the government. The cost and maintenance of lines, and the wages of operators, are all that fall upon the contractor. All the rest must be borne by the government.

When it is considered that in large cities the telegraph occupies much more space than the postoffice—in New York alone there are nearly 100 offices—it will be seen that the rent of the offices alone will be no trifling matter. How offices are to be run by the employes of the postoffice is not exactly seen, as they are to be closed. The public will, of course, study the scheme.

Mr. Hubbard offers a very partial and imperfect substitute for the Government working of telegraph lines now in operation. He is to be required to go only to towns of 5,000 inhabitants and over, and in 1860 there were only 113 towns with that population. How are the rest of the 4,000 telegraph offices to be served? Are they to be abandoned or left to the forbearance of private companies, whose profitable territory has been invaded by the Government. The committee see no such middle ground between the Government and private telegraph system as Mr. Hubbard proposes, and if such a system were desirable it is unnecessary to charter a new company to render the services. Old companies can do it, or new companies can be organized in the States brought within the privileges and allegation of the law of 1866.

If new inventors are desirable, private capitalists will much more readily embark in them now than when Professor Morse offered his discovery to an incredulous public. Mr. Hall's bill has for its object the introduction of iron poles and air cable. The former are now in use in European countries where there a lack of wood.

The latter are at present an untried experiment anywhere. He asked that these and all other materials necessary to construct the line be imported free of duty. In a business so well established as the telegraph the introduction of improved machinery may safely be left to the stimulus of competition seeking to avail itself of the latest and best instrumentalities, and whenever iron posts and air cables commend themselves to the judgment of telegraph managers American mechanics will probably be found to make them. The obligation which would be imposed on the Government to buy these lines at cost and interest after three years is such that Congress ought not to sanction.

BROWNLOW'S ACCOMPLICES.

They Continue to Rob the Citizens of Nashville.

[From the Nashville Banner, 23d.]

Between 11 and 12 o'clock last Saturday night, two citizens named Thomas and Halley, who [illegible] to their homes in the [illegible] part of the city, were halted on Jefferson street by five armed men attired in the uniform of Brownlow's militia. [illegible] and outnumbered, the two men [illegible] no resistance but quietly submitted [illegible] inexorable logic of events. When asked for their pocket-books, Thomas gave up one containing three dollars and a half, and Halley answered that he had no money with him. The militia, unwilling to take Halley's word, searched his pockets, and found nothing but some notes and receipts and a plug of tobacco—in a mineral water bottle. They said these were not the kind of articles they wanted, and handed them back to their owner. This act of liberality on the part of the highwaymen induced Thomas to request that he would be obliged if they would give back the trifle taken from him. The leader of the party replied that they would not think of doing such a thing without orders from Gen. Cooper or somebody else in authority. He then bade the citizens good night, telling them to go straight home and keep quiet. Mr. Thomas, with whom we talked about the affair, is quite positive that the five robbers were members of Brownlow's militia. He says that neither himself or Halley could be mistaken on this point, and insists that their dress, talk and conduct clearly established the fact.

General Butler, having harvested "a good thing" out of the army, proposes that there shall be no more wastes, no more swindlings, no more sinecures even in that department. He is a trifle rough, perhaps, on officers who have grown old and kept poor in their country's service; but his zeal for economy and honesty is most commendable. We can hardly have too much of it from that quarter. And as for the poor old officers whom he proposes to turn adrift, they should have known enough to have improved their opportunities and made hay while the sun shone.—[Spring. Repub.

Ben. Butler says that "gold and silver are relics of barbarism." Matt. Carpenter says that "the present adjustment of the marital relations is a relic of barbarism." So the Radical idea of civilization would rob us of our wives and our money. Who wouldn't rather be a savage?—[New Orleans Times.

The cruise of Admiral Farragut in his flagship the Franklin, is to form the subject of a volume entitled "Our Admiral's Flag Abroad," by his private secretary. It will make one copiously illustrated volume.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23.—Several petitions upon the subject of the medical school proposed to be established in connection with the State University were presented and referred.

Senate bill 277, for regulating the employment of persons under the age of sixteen years in cotton or woollen factories, was introduced.

Mr. Hughes, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, reported on the $413,599 claimed on account of the Morgan raid, that, though they are not legal claims upon the State, they appeal strongly to the clemency of the State, and the committee refer back the whole matter to the body without recommendation.

The bill establishing a Criminal Court in Vigo county passed the Senate—yeas 29, nays 8.

Mr. Hughes offered a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to collect, by suit, all claims, dues, etc., owing to the State by the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, etc., which was adopted after being amended so as to provide that no member of this General Assembly shall be appointed an attorney in this suit.

The proposition of Marion county to donate $100,000 for the Agricultural College, if located here, and that of the Fletcher heirs, to give twenty-three acres of land, were laid before the Senate.

William H. Montgomery was allowed his per diem from the first day of the term, and $200 for expenses in contesting the seat awarded to him.

The concurrent resolution for an amendment to the Constitution concerning the Wabash and Erie Canal Internal Improvement Bonds, and a joint resolution offered by Mr Green upon the same subject, were referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report upon the liability of the State.

The resolutions of censure passed January 18, upon the Lieutenant Governor, were called up by a motion to reconsider, and postponed until next Friday at 2½ o'clock.

The Senate adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE

Met at 9 o'clock.

Petitions were read and referred to appropriate committees upon the subjects of temperance, agricultural college, and on the matter of a medical school.

Bills passed—To amend section 147 of the gravel road law.

To amend section 1 and 3 of the general city incorporation act, so that towns of 1,800 inhabitants may incorporate as cities.

Fixing the time of holding courts in Hendricks county.

Prohibiting judges, clerks, etc., from practicing law.

Concerning vagrants and proceedings against the same.

Changing the name of the House of Refuge to Indiana State Reform School.

To amend section three of the act requiring surviving partners to file inventories and appraisements in the Court of Common Pleas, and report the liabilities of the firm.

Authorizing county recorders to demand and receive their fees at the time deeds, mortgages, etc., are presented for record.

To amend sections 36 and 39 of chapter 12 of the General City Corporation act of March 14, 1867—opening and improvement of streets, alleys, etc.—was taken up and read the third time and passed.

Defining certain misdemeanors, and prescribing punishment therefor, fixing the fees of certain officers, and to prevent minors from playing billiards, was taken up and read three times.

House adjourned until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

SOUTHERN INDIANA.

In Fredericksburg, last week, Wm. Montgomery and Floyd Turley strove together, when a brother of the former stabbed the latter, inflicting several severe wounds.

Michael Sickle, of Harrison county, hung himself in Canada last week. The rash deed resulted from his daughter having sued him for abandonment and obtained a verdict for $1,000.

The Salem Methodist church has received 105 additional members in its late revival. The Baptist and the Christian churches are also receiving large accessions to their membership.

The "Salem Mercury," a new paper to be published by Omer T. Kendall and Jonathan S. Butler, in Salem, Washington county, will appear on March 4th. It will profess independence in politics.

A one-armed soldier has been elected to the postmastership of Rockville.

A couple of negroes got into an altercation in Terre Haute Tuesday, and one drew a razor and severely cut the other.

There are only fifty-two licensed liquor saloons in Terre Haute and county, but double that number sell without the proper papers.

The Odd Fellows of Worthington, Greene county, are preparing to erect a fine hall in that village.

August Lavant, who stole a horse from Mr. Richard, at Vincennes, and ran away, has been captured, and is in St. Marie, Jasper county Ill.

Two young men, both drunk, in Madison got into an altercation, on Tuesday afternoon, which resulted in one of them being shot with a pistol. The ball struck the wounded man just over the eye and glanced off, making a flesh wound.

There is to be a meeting of the stockholders of the Vincennes and Indianapolis Railroad Company held at Martinsville, Morgan county, on the 10th of March, for the purpose of determining the question of consolidating with the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Company, the Cincinnati and Martinsville Railroad Company, leasing of said railroads, and for such other business as may be presented to the meeting.

The Corydon Democrat speaks of a secret cave discovered last week by Mr. Jas. Wright, of Webster township, Harrison county, and says that sundry stolen articles were found concealed therein, and that it had the appearance of being used as a granary, as a granary had been erected in it, which contained about ten bushels of grain, besides wheat and flour sacks. Farmers in the immediate vicinity have missed articles of produce for several years past.

A London Church "Done" by Dickens.

The following truthful picture of a church in the heart of London, "the most Christian city in the world," will give a good idea of the piety of the cockneys:

As a congregation we are fourteen strong, not to count an exhausted charity-school in the gallery, which has dwindled away to four boys and two girls. In the porch is a benefaction of loaves of bread, which there would seem to be nobody left in the congregation to claim, and which I saw an exhausted beadle, long faded out of uniform, eating with his eyes for self and family when I passed in. There is also an exhausted clerk in a brown wig, and two or three exhausted doors and windows have been bricked up, and the service books are musty, and the pulpit cushions are threadbare, and the whole of the church furniture is in a very advanced stage of exhaustion. We are three old women (habitual), two young lovers (accidental), two tradesmen, one with a wife and one alone, an aunt and nephew, again two girls (these two girls dressed out for church, with everything about them limp that should be stiff, and vice versa, are an invariable experience), and three sniggering boys. The clergyman is, perhaps, the chaplain of a civic company; he has the moist and vinous look, and eke the bulbous boots, of one acquainted with 'Twenty port and comet vintages.

We are so quiet in our dullness that three sniggering boys, who have got away into a corner by the altar railing, give us a start, like crackers, whenever they laugh. The aunt and nephew in this city church are much disturbed by the sniggering boys. The nephew is himself a boy, and the sniggerers tempt him to secular thoughts of marbles and strings, by secretly offering such commodities to his distant contemplation. This young St. Anthony for a while resists, but presently becomes a backslider, and in dumb show defies the sniggerers to "heave" a marble or two in his direction. Herein he is detected by the aunt (a rigorous, reduced gentle-woman who has the charge of the offices), and I perceive that worthy relative to poke him in the side, with the corrugated hooked handle of an ancient umbrella. The nephew revenges himself for this, by holding his breath and terrifying his kinswoman with the dread belief that he has made up his mind to burst. Regardless of whispers and shakes, he swells and becomes discolored, and yet again swells and becomes discolored until the aunt can bear it no longer, but leads him out, with no visible neck, and with his eyes going before him like a prawn's. This causes the sniggerers to regard flight as an eligible move, and I know which of them will go out first, because of the over-devout attention that he suddenly concentrates on the clergyman. In a little while this hypocrite, with an elaborate demonstration of hushing his footsteps, and with a face generally expressive of having until now forgotten a religious appointment elsewhere, is gone. Number two gets out in the same way, but rather quicker. Number three getting safely to the door, there turns reckless, and banging it open, flies forth with a whoop! that vibrates to the top of the tower above us.

The clergyman, who is of a prandial presence and a muffled voice, may be scant of hearing as well as of breath, but he only glanced at us, [illegible] somebody has said amen in the wrong place, and continues his steady jog-trot, like a farmer's wife going to market. He does all he has to do in the same easy way, and gives us a concise sermon, still like the jog-trot of the farmer's wife on a level road. Its drowsy cadence soon lulls the three old women asleep, and the unmarried tradesman sits looking out at windows, the married one is looking at his wife's bonnet, and the lovers sit looking at one another so superlatively happy that I mind when I, turned of eighteen, went with my Angelica to a city church on account of a shower (by this special coincidence that it was in Huggin lane), and when I said to my Angelica, "Let the blessed event, Angelica, occur at no altar but this!" and when my Angelica consented that it should occur at no other—which it certainly never did, for it never occurred anywhere. And O, Angelica, what has become of you, this present Sunday morning, when I can't attend to the sermon; and, more difficult question than that, what has become of me as I was when I sat by your side!

But we receive the signal to make that unanimous dive which surely is a little [illegible] tional—like the strange rolling and sliding and clearing of throats and noses, which are never dispensed with, at certain points of the church service and are never held to be necessary under any other circumstances. In a minute more it is all over, the organ expresses itself to be as glad of it as it can be of anything in its rheumatic state, and in another minute we are all of us out of the church and Whity-brown has locked it up.

THE COURTS.

Interesting Land Cases.

A Commissioner for Warren.

Important Rule of the United States Court.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1869.

John McElhone, drunk and disorderly; fined $3.

Louis Sauer vs. Thomas Ridge, peace warrant; continued until Thursday.

Thomas Ridge, disorderly conduct; continued until Thursday.

Jacob Schiebe, shooting at Michael Brandt; warrant suspended, and defendant's own bond taken to answer.

Martha Means vs. Alex. Means, peace warrant; $300 for twelve months.

A. Forst, prayer for appeal; continued until Saturday.

John Corbett, drunk and disorderly; $3 fine and $100 for thirty days.

Augusta Albert vs. Hannah Meisner, and Chas. W. Meisner vs. Augusta Albert, peace warrants; each held in $300 for six months.

Joseph Clark, drunk and disorderly; $5 fine and $100 for thirty days.

Mary Reed, stealing a diamond ring from Miss Virginia King; $300 to appear Thursday.

Wm. Rhodes, receiving stolen property; $300 to appear Thursday.

W. C. D. Whipps, Charles Obst, and Thomas Haydon were appointed Jury Commissioners.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

James Gibson was convicted of cow-stealing, and his punishment fixed at one year in the penitentiary.

The case of Fred Nashold, for assault and battery, was continued.

Charles Cardin was convicted of forgery, and his punishment fixed by the jury at one year in the penitentiary.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Bill Taylor, convicted for 10 years, for the killing of a negro at a picnic, was overruled.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Henry Jackson, convicted of the murder of Bernard Oiges, was continued to the next term.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

David Murphy against W. J. May and others, owners of the steamer Mercury. The trial of this case consumed the whole day. The evidence has all been heard. The instructions to the jury were argued in part. The case will probably consume the day after the court delivers the instructions. The counsel will argue the case to the jury.

UNITED STATES COURT.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

George W. Hale, Esq., was admitted to the bar.

P. J. Moore and Wm. P. Bean were tried for committing an assault and battery upon a negro. Having pleaded "not guilty," a jury was impaneled, who, after hearing the evidence and arguments of counsel, returned a verdict of guilty. No judgment was entered.

W. E. Hobson, Esq., of Bowling Green, was appointed a United States Commissioner for the county of Warren.

H. C. Miles, indicted for having in his possession whisky on which the tax had not been paid, with intent to evade the payment of same, pleaded guilty. A fine of $500 was imposed on him, and he was ordered to be committed until the same was paid.

The Court adopted the following important

RULE.

Ordered, that before any original process is issued, or other proceeding is commenced in this court on behalf of any plaintiff (other than the United States), such plaintiff shall deposit such sum of money as the clerk shall deem necessary to cover the costs, or in lieu thereof the clerk may take a bond, which he shall deem sufficient for that purpose, and in suits already commenced such deposit shall be made or bond executed on or before the day assigned for the trial thereof.

In cases where the plaintiff has no means, and makes proof to the satisfaction of the court that he is unable to make such deposit or procure security on such bond, the Judge, in his discretion, if present, and if absent the clerk may direct that the same be dispensed with or may make a special order applicable to the case.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the Courier-Journal by DANIEL JAMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

FRANKFORT, February 24, 1869.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Foster et al. vs. Wade et al., Simpson; reversed.

Barkers et al. vs. Obst, Louisville Chancery; reversed.

Covington vs. Herrin, &c., Lewis; reversed.

Baker vs. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Warren; reversed.

ORDERS.

Middleton et al. vs. Hoge et al., Louisville Chancery; submitted on briefs by consent.

Kincheloe vs. Phelps, Muhlenburg;

Edwards vs. Manion, Todd; continued until next court.

Brown vs. McIntire, Muhlenburg; order nonsuit set aside for appellant.

Morehead et al. vs. McLean, Muhlenburg;

Renovs. Wickliffe, Muhlenburg;

Canon, &c., vs. Downer, &c., Todd;

Garth vs. Campbell, Todd; submitted on briefs.

Rachford et al. vs. Lindsay et al., Campbell; argued by James R. Hallam, Esq., for appellees.

Creager et al. vs. Walker, Hardin; affidavit filed and spec duces tecum awarded.

Important Land Suit—Military Warrants vs. Kentucky Patents—Limitation—Construction.

McMillen's Heirs vs. Hutchison et al. } From Harrison.

REVERSED FEB. 23, 1869—ROBERTSON, JUDGE.

This suit was brought in 1860 by McMillan's heirs against the appellees to recover 595 acres of land occupied by them under a Kentucky patent issued to Hutchison, 1849, on County Court certificates under the statute of 1835 authorizing such appropriations of vacant lands for the benefit of the counties respectively including them. The case was transferred to the equity docket, and on trial was dismissed as not maintainable in equity.

The appellants claim, under a patent issued to Josiah Watson in 1850, on a recorded survey made in 1784 on Virginia Treasury warrants, a sale and conveyance of 2,000 acres thereof by Watson in 1794 through Taylor, his agent, under a written power of attorney; and adverse possession for more than thirty years before Hutchison entered.

Hutchison denied that appellants' title was more than an unavailable equity, and that the sale by Taylor was authorized by power of attorney.

Held—That the judgment was erroneous.

It was too late to dismiss the case for want of equity jurisdiction after it had been transferred to equity and consolidated with another suit, and a long and elaborate preparation by both parties. The act of 1835, under which Hutchison obtained his patents, only authorized the appropriation of "vacant lands," in the language of the act of 1817, under either of which an appropriation of land previously occupied or appropriated was illegal. But the act of 1835 declared that the title of the intruder should be "inferior" to that of pre-occupants or appropriators; while that of 1835 declared it "null and void." As this land was already appropriated, and therefore not vacant, the illegal appropriation is inevitably invalid. In general, a patent, void on its face, can only be revoked by a direct proceeding in the nature of a *scire facias*. But reason, as well as Kentucky judicial authority, except from this rule patents declared void by statute, and it has been settled that in such cases the legal nullity of the patent may be shown by extraneous proof of the facts that annulled it.

Hutchison stands, therefore, as if he had no title, and cannot avail himself of the limitation of seven years; nor has he had a possession of twenty years. McMillan, with constructive possession of thirty years, held the only legal title. The power of attorney authorizing the agent to sell all his lands in Kentucky of which Watson was "seized" must be to sell all the land in Kentucky of which he was possessed or entitled to in law or in equity.

Sale of Land—Two Purchasers of the Same Tract.

Goins vs. Allen, Morton & Co. } From Graves.

REVERSED FEB. 23, 1869—PETERS, JUDGE.

In August, 1861, Sullivan, in possession of the land in controversy, contracted to sell it to the appellant for a valuable consideration, and in September or October of the same year, put him in possession, and he was so possessed in June, 1863, the date of the deed from Sullivan to appellees for the same land. The court below in this action adjudged the land to the appellees.

Held—That the judgment was erroneous.

If appellees had contracted with Sullivan for the land prior to the date of said deed, it is not shown that appellant had any notice of it whatever, either constructive or actual, nor do they show that they had ever been in possession. The deed, without a previous contract for the land on a valuable consideration will not avail appellees because at its date appellant was in possession of the land under his contract of purchase which was constructive notice of his claim to the land. The recital in the deed to the appellees of the consideration paid is not evidence against third parties.

HUMBUG.

The Boston Musical Festival.

A "great national peace jubilee and musical festival" is to be held in Boston in June. A huge temporary building is to be put up on the common, to hold fifty thousand people; and the jubilee is to begin at noon on the 15th of June by prayer, the delivery of addresses of welcome, and also of a "congratulatory national address on the restoration of peace." The musical programme, the correspondent of a morning paper writes, will open with the national anthem, "Hail Columbia," rendered thus:

Symphony—"Hail Columbia," once through by the full band of 1,000 performers.

First Verse—Full band of 1,000 and grand chorus of 20,000.

Second Verse—Full band, grand chorus and chiming of all the bells in the city.

Third and Last Verse—Full band of 1,000, grand chorus of 20,000, bells chiming, drums rolling, infantry firing, and cannon pealing in the distance in exact time with the music—the bells rung and cannon fired by electricity from the music stand.

The national airs of England, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and other nations are to be rendered with similar effects.

The second day's is to be a "grand classical programme." The oratorio chorus is to be made up of all the societies of New England and elsewhere that can be obtained.

On the third day, the 17th, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, a "grand patriotic and military programme" will be presented, preceded by an appropriate historical address in honor of the day. Among other selections Auber's "Overture to Fra Diavolo," arranged for the grand orchestra of one thousand, is to be given. The solo part, usually played by a single trumpeter, is to be performed by fifty trumpeters. In the performance of Verdi's "Anvil Chorus," the extraordinary force of the grand chorus of twenty thousand, the full band of one thousand, one hundred anvils, [illegible], artillery, bells, &c., are to be [illegible]. One hundred members of the Fire Department are to do the anvil work.

We have heard of music for the million, but this seems to be music for the million. Those of the audience who do not wish to have their ears split can probably listen from Mount Auburn, Jamaica Plains, Auburndale, and Bunker Hill.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[illegible]

ARRIVALS—February 24.

[illegible]

DEPARTURES—February 24.

[illegible]

BOATS IN PORT.

Pine Bluff, city wharf. John Kilgour, city wharf. Hartford, city wharf.

THE RIVER continues to recede slowly at this point, with 9 feet water in the canal, 7 feet water in the chute, and 5 feet water on the rocks last evening—a fall of 6 inches since our last report. Weather clear and cold. Business moderately brisk.

The Palestine, Capt. John Peckenpaugh, master, will leave the city wharf at 5 P. M. to-day for Henderson.

The Charmer is announced for Evansville at 2 P. M. to-day from the city wharf.

Capt. Joe. McReynolds' new and elegant packet, Hartford, will leave the city wharf at 2 P. M. to-day for all points on Kentucky river.

The Robert Moore is advertised to leave the city wharf at 10 A. M., to-day, for Nashville.

The J. H. Groesbeck, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, will pass down to-day.

The magnificent freight and passenger steamer John Kilgour, of the Louisville and New Orleans packet company, will leave the city wharf at 4 P. M., to-day, for New Orleans. The Kilgour has splendid cabin accommodations and excellent freight capacity. Her officers, Captain John G. Benson, master, and Mr. Fillman, clerk, are clever, courteous gentlemen, and thoroughly understand their business. Those wishing a speedy, safe and pleasant trip to the Crescent city will take the Kilgour.

Owing to a break in lock No. 2 in Kentucky river, the Dove came down yesterday in place of the Blue Wing. She brought 80 hhds of tobacco, 100 bales of hay, and a cabin full of passengers. She returned last evening with a fair trip.

The Hartford, from Kentucky river, brought down 55 hhds of tobacco, and a big lot of corn. She leaves on her return trip to-day.

The Abeona, from Tennessee river to Cincinnati, discharged 100 bales of cotton and a big lot of sundries here yesterday. She had a big lot of pork for Cincinnati. She will leave here for Tennessee river Saturday.

The Falls City, from Green river and return, had a good trip of freight and people both ways.

The Lorena, from Pittsburg to St. Louis, with a fair trip, passed down yesterday. She received a number of passengers at this point.

The Lady Grace, from Evansville to Cincinnati, was due here last night. She has 300 bales of cotton, reshipped on her by the Rapidan.

The Eagle, a new towboat, arrived from Pittsburg with a tow of coal yesterday and returned last evening.

The proceedings of the Tennessee River Improvement Convention, which assembled at Chattanooga yesterday, will be found in another column.

The steam tug Nettie Jones, owned by Brown & Jones, coal-dealers of Memphis, was seized at Duvall's Bluff on Tuesday by the United States Marshal. The Nettie Jones was used by the parties who destroyed the Arkansas arms on the Hester some time since, and it is believed that this led to her seizure. The crew, with the exception of Captain John Ford, who escaped, are under arrest.

The New Albany Ledger reports that the towboat Falls Pilot sunk a barge of coal on the falls. The Ledger is mistaken as to the boat. It was the Lake Erie.

The towboat Lake Erie left for Cairo last night with seven barges of coal. The Ajax, for New Orleans, departed with 240,000 bushels.

The Indiana left for New Orleans last evening with a fair trip of freight and people, and engagements for 100 tons of hay at Newburg and 200 hhds. of tobacco at Paducah.

The Clifton, from Memphis to Cincinnati, came up through the canal last night.

The big Richmond left New Orleans for this port last evening.

Capt. A. McCarty, formerly of the Swallow, has quit the grocery business in Allegheny City, and assumed charge of the Armadillo, having bought the commanding interest in the boat.

The Portsmouth, Ironton and Big Sandy Packet Company has increased its capital fifty thousand dollars.

The Fairy Queen, which was snagged and sunk in Black river Thursday last, lies in an easy position, and will be easily raised.

Government lost a million dollars' worth of property last year by the sinking of steamboats on the Missouri river.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Feb. 24.—Weather changeable; getting colder. Monongahela 9 feet 5 inches; falling. Departures, Thursday—Silver Moon for Omaha, with full load of freight and passengers. Loading for Glasgow, R. C. Gray; for Cincinnati, Armadillo, and Major Davage, for St. Louis; Sallie, for Omaha.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 24.—The steamer Mary Houston will arrive at 4 P. M. Thursday. Leave Saturday.

[To the Associated Press.]

CAIRO, Feb. 24.—Port List: Westmoreland, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 8 P. M.; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis to Memphis, 11 P. M.; Nashville, Nashville and return, 3 A. M.; Julia, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 4 A. M.; Wm. Brown, Pomeroy to Memphis, 10 A. M.; Wm. White, Paducah and return, 1 P. M.; Cumberland, Evansville and return, 1 P. M.; Mississippi, New Orleans to St. Louis, 11 P. M. The weather is mild; thermometer 38 degrees. The river is on a stand-still. The Peoria City sunk at Cole's Creek, below Natchez. The underwriters go to-night to her relief.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—Arrived—Illinois, from Peoria, Bismarck, from Cincinnati, Melnotte, from Cincinnati and City of Peoria, from Illinois river. Departed—City of Cairo, for Memphis, and Henry Ames, for New Orleans. River declining, and heavy ice running in all the upper streams. The weather is clear and snow disappearing.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—The river is falling here, with 26½ feet in the channel at 6 P. M. Departed—Charmer, for Evansville; Geo. S. Hale, for Memphis, New York, for Louisville, and Robert Moore, for Nashville. Arrived—Havana, from Louisville, Louisiana, from New Orleans, and towboat Neville, from Owensboro.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 24.—Weather cloudy. Thermometer 31. The Monongahela has 9 feet 5 inches water and is rising.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 24.—River rising with 6 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and moderating. Arrived—Kate Putnam, from Pittsburg, and Katie Morrison and Ella Hughes from up river. Departed—John Lumsden for Cairo.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 24.—Clear and cool. River about stationary. Arrived—Silver Moon and G. A. Thomson from Cincinnati. Departed—Goose with 200 bales of cotton for Evansville, Darling with 1,100 bales of cotton for Cincinnati, and Commonwealth and Westmoreland for New Orleans.

From Our Exchanges.

The Memphis Appeal of Tuesday says:

[illegible]

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says:

H. M. Worden, clerk of the Red river packet H. M. Shreve, is one of the oldest boatmen that can be seen nowadays. [illegible]

A contract has been entered into at Peoria for the cutting of 1,500 tons of ice from Lake Peoria for the Southern market.

The Golden Era transferred her Red river freight to the Dora at New Orleans, on Wednesday, and laid up.

The Gazette of the same date says:

[illegible]

The St. Louis Democrat of Tuesday says:

[illegible]

The Republican, of the same date, says:

[illegible]

The Pittsburg Gazette of Tuesday says:

[illegible]

Mrs. Captain Eber B. Ward, of Detroit, has received a divorce from her husband, on the ground of adultery, and an alimony of $50,000 per year. Mr. Ward is a noted steamboatman, and is reputed to be worth $5,000,000. It is reported that he will be married in April, to the "belle" of Conneaut, Ohio.

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1869.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL!

THE LEADING PAPER.

And Very Best Advertising Medium in the Southwest.

With the Largest and Most Widely Diffused Circulation West of New York.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at the following rates:

THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

One year	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 25
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 00
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 60
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 75 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk—in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[*Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.*]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 25 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 20 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, and "Local Notices" 20 cents per line each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Covington has a colored temperance society.

The Bowling Green woolen mills have resumed operations.

The 22d was appropriately observed in Lexington.

Joe Jefferson will perform in Lexington on Friday and Saturday nights.

Only four car-loads of cattle were shipped from Paris last week.

Coal is selling at 22 cents per bushel in Lexington, the lowest figure it has reached for ten years.

Mrs. Geo. Dozier, at Lexington, had her wrist broken and hip dislocated Tuesday, by a fall upon the icy pavements of that city.

A negro was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years in Lexington last week for a rape upon a mulatto woman.

Union county has mule-footed hogs, i. e., hogs whose feet are not cloven, but shaped like a mule's.

A building to be used as a female college, under the control of the Christian Church, is to be erected in Lexington.

Jarmon Perkins, the horse-thief who was captured at Harrodsburg last week, has been indicted by the grand jury at Lexington.

The Catholic Church at Paris is to be enlarged. Three thousand dollars have been subscribed for that purpose.

The prospects of the Bowling Green, Hartford and Ohio river railroad are brightening every day.

The wife of Rev. Lewis G. Barbour, of Caldwell Institute, Danville, has presented him with twins—a son and daughter.

The residence and grocery of Mr. Anderson, at Anderson's ferry, Boone county, were destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss about $4,000. No insurance.

Hon. A. J. Markley, Representative from Bracken county, has consented to the use of his name in connection with a re-election to the General Assembly.

The capital prize of $500 in greenbacks, in Golladay's drawing, was drawn by McDonald & Rawley, of Paris, Tenn., and the $250 share by C. F. Rowe, of Bowling Green.

A meeting of the members of the Bowling Green bar was held on Tuesday, to take steps to secure a Court of Common Pleas for Warren county.

Elder Samuel Rogers, the pioneer minister of the Christian Church in Kentucky, delivered a series of sermons in Carlisle a short time ago. Elder Rogers is now in the eightieth year of his age.

The Farmers' Club of Bowling Green will hereafter have monthly auction sales of stock. A book is to be kept open by the secretary in which members of the club may register stock of any description that they may have for sale.

The Lexington Gazette says a shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt in that city on Saturday night last. It seemed to proceed from southwest to northeast, and was accompanied with a rumbling sound and a sensible oscillation of the ground. We heard of no damage done either in the city or country.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter says it appears that his Honor, Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court at Louisville, is as much dissatisfied with the *modus operandi* of the present session of our Circuit Court as he has been with those held in the past. He has just ordered the transfer of several negro cases to this court, over the ruling of Judge Thomas. The Circuit Clerk has also received a positive command to send down all the original papers having reference to them, the copies already forwarded not proving sufficient. We have read this last order, in which Ballard virtually decides the issue in favor of the negroes.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Wm. T. Burwell was shot and killed near Millwood, Va., last week by Lewis Wood.

The Chinese tea-plant is being very successfully cultivated in East Tennessee.

Savannah, Ga., is shipping pine lumber to Scotland.

Blind Tom, the musical prodigy, is in Wheeling, West Virginia.

The stockholders of the Virginia and Kentucky railroad will meet in Bristol on Wednesday, March 24.

The cock fight between Virginia and North Carolina resulted in a draw—each side winning five times.

Eleven prisoners escaped from the Wilmington (N. C.) jail Friday night. Three were recaptured.

In 1868 the ten Southern States produced 222,000,000 bushels corn, being 40,000,000 more than in 1867.

A riot occurred at Eosley's Hotel, Huntsville, Ala., Saturday night, in which one soldier was killed and two seriously wounded.

A demented woman named Delilah Davis, committed suicide by hanging, in Person county, N. C., last Saturday night.

John M. Seabury, aged seventy-four, and Mrs. Patsy Parrish, aged eighty-two, were married in Nashville the other night.

The valuable saw and grist mill of Dr. J. F. Gray, located near the Central Railroad, in Washington county, Ga., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last.

The citizens of Valdosta, Ga., have called a meeting next Saturday, to take into consideration the subject of building a cotton factory in that town.

After the 1st of March the fare on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad will be reduced twenty per cent., that is to four cents per mile.

Rev. Louis E. Nollau, the founder of the Good Samaritan Hospital and Protestant Orphan Asylum, St. Louis, died in that city a few days since.

A South Carolina inventor has patented a cotton press, which is so arranged that the same power removes the packed bale from the press and prepares another bale for packing.

The Collector of Revenue at Norfolk, Va., seized a large amount of manufactured tobacco in that city on Monday, the most of which was from North Carolina.

Two editors of Houston, Texas—Kinney of the Times and Tracey of the Union—got to shooting at each other last week, when the latter killed a small boy that was standing near.

Rich mines of copper and coal have been discovered in Page county, Va. Anthracite coal of fine quality has also been recently discovered in Shenandoah county.

The City Council of Liberty, Mo., has published an order in the Tribune requesting "occupants" of lots in the cemetery to appear before that body and establish their right to the premises.

Gra. Baker, who killed Wade Ditcher at Weldon, N. C., last year, and who was convicted of murder, has been refused a new trial by the Supreme Court. He will be sentenced at the spring term of Halifax Court.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat of the 9th inst. says that its editor saw at the National Bank, last week, about five thousand dollars' worth of gold bullion, the product of six days' work at the King's Mountain gold mine.

It is said that orders have been received from Washington commanding the "Loyal League" in Charleston, S. C., and vicinity, to form a more effective consolidation, and hold themselves in readiness for future action.

Ernest M. Bouligny, late U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District of Louisiana, has been indicted by the U. S. grand jury for the embezzlement of $175,000, government funds, and is under arrest in New Orleans.

With the issue for April, 1869, The Land We Love and The New Eclectic Magazine, published at 54 Lexington street, Baltimore, will be united, Gen. D. H. Hill remaining an editor and partner of the consolidated magazine. Gen. H. will continue to reside in Charlotte, N. C.

It is estimated that about ten thousand dollars' worth of mules are driven down Canal street, New Orleans, daily for shipment up and down the coast for plantation purposes. This, with the lively trade now going on in agricultural implements in the city, would indicate a large increase in planting for the coming season.

At a negro baptizing in Crawford county, Ga., the colored preacher pulled off his coat, vest, and pants in order to keep them from getting wet, and while officiating in the water they were appropriated by a member of the congregation on the bank. The disconsolate minister was left to make his way home in this plight, a distance of seven or eight miles.

The fact is conclusively established by both the majority and minority reports of the Finance Committee that the State of Georgia is not responsible for one dime of the money advanced by Governor Bullock to Kimball in the completion of the capitol building. Nor do they make it appear by any evidence adduced that the city of Atlanta is responsible for the amount.

A Church Controversy.

The correspondence between Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, and Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, which appears in our columns this morning, involves a question of moment to the Episcopal Church and is besides of general interest, as the matter referred to has created no little excitement in Chicago, where Bishop Cummins preached last Sunday.

The Insurance Bill.

The remarks in yesterday's paper under this heading have been construed as throwing a slur upon the condition of *all* the companies organized in this State upon the basis of stock notes. We do not think they should be so construed, and most certainly they were not intended to convey any such meaning. For we have companies in our city, and have had for many years, organized in this manner, which have received the fullest confidence of our property-holders—a confidence to which they have been entitled by the character of their stockholders, the ability of their managers and the undeviating fidelity with which all their engagements have ever been met and fulfilled. We presume no companies in the country occupy a prouder position in the places where they are best known, than do the larger number of our Louisville fire and marine companies. It is true that they all hold a portion of their capital in the shape of stock notes—not such notes as those referred to by us in yesterday's article, but notes that have been given in part payment of the subscription to the capital stock by our largest, best, and most responsible merchants and property-holders, of undoubted integrity and solvency, with good and substantial indorsers—and constitute safe and reliable assets, in no degree inferior to any investments that could be made to the same extent.

The Man in Velvet.

The taking off of Barmore was a pleasant New Year's blessing to the Radical papers, and they did not fail to make good use of it. His reappearance, for the last time on any stage, is a renewal of the benediction which they hardly looked for, but they are glad enough to get it and profit by it. Even the supercilious Cincinnati Commercial contrives to boil down its cold-blooded and proverbially lukewarm cynicism to an indignant point, while the little stew-kettles of the party, which are always boiling over, and will boil over for the least pretext, are puffing out great gusts of steam and hissing as if they would burst, over the fate of the lost detective.

Barmore was a loose, eccentric daredevil. He had no friends among his own class, speaking politically, for personally he had no class. He led an isolated, wayward, freakish, mysterious, crooked, and vicious life, a detective by nature, with one frailty, and one only. He was very fond of women, credulous to a degree where they were concerned, and often victimized by them. His dress and air were curious. Velvet was his weakness; cunning at once his boast and his strength. It is believed by many that he was a spy for both parties during the war. Assuredly he could not be suspected of patriotism; and, if John Morgan had had him, he might have made a martial hero out of him, for Barmore was brave and enterprising, being a cross between the bandit and the peddler, with a dash of the gypsy. He was more odious to the Radicals than to the Conservatives, but all parties at Nashville would have rejoiced to hear of his appointment as Envoy Extraordinary to the Fejee Islands.

Now, as to the peculiar method of his final exit from public life, it is to be said, in general terms, that such acts of violence are revolting to all whose impulses are kindly, as they are outrageous in the eyes of the law. No one can defend them. No one pretends to excuse them. But they are sometimes inevitable, and this was one of the instances which could hardly have fallen out otherwise, for Barmore was on the blood-track when he met his swift and sanguinary end.

The Kukux Klan was not organized in Tennessee for nearly three years after the war. During those years the State bristled with Loyal Leagues. These Leagues were composed of negroes and abandoned white men. They met in secret. They were organized, armed, and drilled by night. They menaced the people. They perpetrated the grossest outrages on undefended homes. They formed the nucleus of the militia, and when Brownlow drove all but his own satellites out of the courts of law, packing the jury-box with Radicals, crowding the bench with Radicals, and denying the people the very forms of justice, the Kuklux Klan was formed in certain sections in self-defense. Brownlow then, backed by his militia and his Loyal Leagues, which had set the example and been tolerated for two years, outlawed the Klan, gave general license to shoot its members on sight, and set Barmore to work ferreting out its hidden mysteries. The life of no man in Marshall, Giles, Maury, and Williamson counties was safe. It was only necessary for Barmore to say the word. The lives of the people were in Barmore's hands, and Barmore was a shrewd, ambitious, unprincipled detective.

They put him out of the way. Who did the deed we know not; but we dare say, had the scene been transplanted to New England, and the Radical editors who denounce it formed a part of the dangerthreatened community, they would have joined the posse. Rob a people of the law; drive them out of the courts; proscribe them *en masse*, all of which Brownlow has done, and they are bound to protect themselves. If the people at the North want peace at the South, they must give peace and protection to the people of the South. They must not send a lot of vagrants down there to be Governors and Senators and Judges, backed up by negroes and bayonets, if they expect good-fellowship. Kukluxism in Tennessee has been the natural reaction of Radical ruffianism. Stop the ruffians on the one side, and the people will have no reason nor inclination to defend their firesides by acts of ruffianly but justifiable self-defense.

Sheridan.

It is announced that General Sheridan will visit Washington before the close of the present week to be a witness of the ceremonies of the inauguration, and "to receive instructions in regard to his new command." We suppose that his "new command" means his old command of Louisiana and Texas, as it has been announced that he is to succeed General Buchanan in that military district. General Sheridan rendered himself, by his tyrannies, so deeply and generally odious and obnoxious during his command at New Orleans, that his restoration to that command could scarcely be considered as anything less on the part of President Grant than a taunt, an insult, a defiance to the people of the district. If Grant begin his military action thus, he will begin it most inauspiciously.

Southern Labor.

The Georgia papers complain of a scarcity of laborers in the planting regions of that State. The complaint, although not universal, is extensive, and there is evidently ground for it. A late number of the Savannah News has the following:

SCARCITY OF LABOR.—This cry continues to come up from all parts of the State. The Monroe Advertiser, published at Forsyth, in its issue of this week, says: "We learn that the farmers of this county have not been able, as yet, to get as many hands as are necessary to cultivate their farms the present year. Some, we understand, have no laborers, and, unless they can get them, will cultivate but few acres of their land. The negroes seem to decrease every year, and our people will have to procure white labor to keep their farms in operation. Like the Indian, the negro race will soon pass away, and be remembered only as the cause of the subversion of the American Republic."

Similar complaints, it seems, are made in Florida, where the scarcity of laborers is probably greater even than in Georgia. The matter is referred to in almost desponding terms by several of the Florida papers. The following is from the Tallahasse Floridian:

LABOR.—Planters are making arrangements for the crop of the present year, but find difficulty in obtaining laborers. They complain of scarcity on the one hand and indisposition on the other in laborers to contract or enter into engagements. The share system is offered by some and money urged by others. There are hundreds of freedmen who will probably not contract on any terms. They had rather hang idle around towns, living from hand to mouth and upon the industry of others, than earn an honest livelihood by work.

The Radical organs of the North do not deny the existence of the alleged condition of things, but evidently exult over it. They undertake to throw upon the white people of the South the whole blame of the refusal of the negroes to labor. The Philadelphia Telegraph says:

We cannot doubt that much of this trouble arises from the extremely unsatisfactory working of the contract system of labor to the freedmen. At the end of the year they find themselves either in debt to the planters or with only a few dollars ahead. Good work never yet was obtained by any such means. If the laborers find that they are not fairly treated, they are pretty sure to work badly. In the North, where agricultural labor is as much used as at the South, no one dreams of contracting with laborers by the year or of sharing the crops. Every farmer hires his hands by the month, pays them in money, and employs extra labor when he wants it. Our accounts from the South lead us to apprehend that, unless the planters make some better arrangements with their hands than they have had hitherto, a great many of them will have no workmen at all. It is not an indisposition on the part of the negro to work, but rather an indisposition to become a peon; for the system in vogue at the South practically amounts to peonage, and leaves the laborers destitute and helpless at the end of the year.

These Radical editors of the North don't understand the subject that they undertake to discuss, and, if they did understand it, they would no doubt discuss it all the more unfairly for that very reason. They practice all the unfairness they know, and, if they knew more, they would practice more.

The Philadelphia editor thinks that the refusal of the Southern negroes to labor arises in a great measure from the unsatisfactory operation of the contract system of labor by the year. He says that "the freedmen, at the end of the year, find themselves either in debt to the planters or with only a few dollars ahead." If this is true, as probably it is in many instances, the whole fault is with the freedmen themselves. They are cheerfully paid such wages as are willingly accepted by any and all white laborers in the South, and, if they insist on spending in purchases of whisky, tobacco, and other articles, all that they earn and as fast as they earn it, they have no reason to complain of their employers on that account. They are not required by their contracts to make any purchases at all, and, if they do make any, they make them where, when, and from whom they please. Generally they heed no exhortations of their employers to be economical, but insist on buying from them on credit whatever they want, and, if they are refused, they break off from labor without a day's warning. The evil is inherent in the negro's nature, and probably it can never be eradicated. He lives every minute from hand to mouth, not reflecting whether his hand when it next passes to his mouth will have anything in it or not. No wonder that the freedmen "at the end of the year find themselves either in debt to the planters or with only a few dollars ahead." The assertion that the system of negro labor by the year "amounts practically to peonage" is both false and preposterous. Labor by the year is no more peonage than labor by the month or week or day. It has not a single quality or feature of peonage about it. The Southern freedman is no more a peon than his employer is.

The Philadelphia editor says that, in the North, "every farmer hires his hands by the month and employs extra labor when he wants it." This might do at the South, if negroes were white men, and if there were so many of them willing to work that extra labor could be had when needed. But the labor of the South, like the laborer of the South, is peculiar. Upon the cotton and sugar plantations comparatively little work is necessary during the winter, the spring, the summer, and a portion of the fall, but there comes a season when the labor is pretty severe, when all the force that the planters can muster is required, and when, if the necessary force cannot be commanded, the entire crops, the whole proceeds of the toil and expense of the year, are hopelessly and irretrievably lost. The negroes may go along well enough through the lazy months, but when the buzy time, the laborious time, the all-important time comes, they intuitively see their advantage, and, if bound to work only by the *month*, they will either refuse, on account of their constitutional indolence, to work at all, or, knowing the inability of their employers to supply their places, demand wages exorbitant enough to swallow the whole and more than the whole of the produce of the plantations.

We are glad to be able to believe, that, in some portions, and even pretty extensive portions of the South, there is a better condition of things than that reported to exist in parts of Georgia and Florida. But we do not think, that, in any of the Southern States, a system of labor by the month can be adopted with success. It is quite hard enough to hold the negroes to their work when their contracts are for the year. In very many cases it has proved so hard as to be impossible.

Overruling the Veto.

We published, two or three days ago President Johnson's message announcing his veto of the bill to increase the duties on copper. Certainly no sensible man can have read the message without clearly seeing that the reasons given for the veto were sound and absolutely conclusive—that there was really no room for an honest and candid difference of opinion upon the subject. Still the public are not at all surprised to learn that the House of Representatives, on Tuesday night, passed the copper-bill over the veto by more than the requisite majority of two-thirds. The Michigan interest, engineered by the rich and hard-drinking Senator from that State, prevailed. The whole argument in the House in favor of the bill was based on the assumption, said to be an outrageously false one, that the owners and workers of the copper mines are making no money. So the Radical doctrine, as illustrated by the Radical practice, is, that, where Radical interests are involved, any set of men, choosing their own vocation and failing to make money by it, should have all deficiencies made up to them by Congress at the expense of the people of the country. The principle and the practice are, like their supporters, corrupt and infamous. The national Legislature is shamed and disgraced thereby.

But it is doubted whether the copper-bill will become a law.

Cuba.

The accounts of the struggle in Cuba between the Spanish authorities and the revolutionists are so contradictory and consequently so little to be relied on that we have not chosen to say much about the affairs of the island. In fact, we have taken no great interest in them. To be sure the traditional partiality of our countrymen for the cause of every people supposed to be struggling against tyranny and oppression for the achievement of independence has generally and very naturally inclined them to wish well in their hearts to the efforts of the Cuban revolutionists, but it is impossible to say or even conjecture with any confidence what the result will be if those engaged in rebellion shall be successful. There is of course a prevalent though vague impression that Cuba, if the Spanish Government shall be thrown off, will soon be annexed to the United States, but very probably we had better have no more negro States to deal with until we shall have learned to deal more wisely and successfully than we now do with those which we already have and on account of which our Government has been in a great measure revolutionized and is in mortal danger of being destroyed. We had better not sacrifice the territory we have for the purpose of getting more. We control enough degrees of latitude and longitude, considering *how* we control them.

☞ Brownlow destroyed his lungs in defending slavery, and now hasn't what the Yankees would call a "darned lung" to abuse it with.

CITY ITEMS.

W. Verbryck's Studio,
McDOWELL BLOCK,
Corner Fourth and Green streets.
Open to visitors on Saturdays from 9 until 1, and from 3 until 6 o'clock.

The Inauguration—Half Fare Tickets to Washington.

The United States Mail Line steamers have made arrangements to transport persons desiring to attend the inauguration of President Grant at Washington on the 4th of next month at half fare. For the round trip the fare will be twenty-one dollars and a half—$21 50.

Tickets good from February 25 to March 1, going, and March 4 to 18, returning.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

For Sale.

A nearly new modern style brick residence, situated in one of the best neighborhoods of the city, on the north side of Chestnut, between Preston and Jackson streets, containing ten rooms, bath room, attic, servants' rooms, etc., with a good stable. All in the best repair. Lot 60 by 200 feet, to a 20 foot alley. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, No. 150 Main street.

For Sale.

A handsome residence on the west side of Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing ten rooms, bath room and attic, stable, servants' rooms and wash-house. Lot 50 by 200 feet. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, No. 150 Main street.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

A large stock on hand, and for sale at low figures, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at G. Dolfinger & Co., 96 Market, between Third and Fourth.

☞ Country merchants are invited to examine our stock and prices before buying elsewhere.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Maple Sirup.
New crop, at A. FONDA & SONS', 101 Fourth street. f25d2&Su

Choice Butter.
The finest lot of New York gilt-edge Goshen butter ever brought to this market, at A. FONDA & SONS'. f25d2&Su

Teas.
A very superior stock of late importation, low, at A. FONDA & SONS'. f25d2&Su

Can Fruit.
An immense supply of fruits, vegetables and meats, at lowest prices. A. FONDA & SONS', 101 Fourth street. f25d2&Su

Have You Seen It?
If not, call at the "New Store," No. 165 Fourth street, and examine the Ocean-wave Hair-crimper and Side-comb combined. J. H. COLSTON & CO., Sole Agents for Louisville. feb24 d2

To Gas Consumers.
The Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company are now prepared to introduce their gas into any private or public houses in the city, and guarantee to furnish a light greatly superior to coal gas and far less than one-half its cost. Orders left at the office, 206 Main street, will have prompt attention. fe24 d1m

Iron Railing.
Go to Mead & Miller's for iron railing, Green street, between Eighth and Ninth. fe22 d6

☞ Wedding and visiting cards, monograms &c., engraved to order. All the latest styles of American, English, and French note papers always on hand. Initial stamping free at FRANK MADDEN'S, 105 West Jefferson. f12d1m

The Franklin Brick Machine.
Triumphant over all others. Builders, Masons, and Bricklayers, come and see it make the most and best brick at the least expense of any machine ever made. Is worked by two horses or by steam power. Has no complex machinery to be getting out of order. Its equal as a practical brick maker is not known. I defy competition. J. H. RENICK, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 28, New York. f19d3&w4

☞ Note and wedding invitations, cards printed and engraved, new patterns French note paper and visiting cards. "Initial stamping free," at W. Scott Glore's, corner Third and Jefferson. Feb. 20 dtf

☞ A sterling silver hunting-case watch, warranted one year, for $12 at Wellman's Exchange and Loan Office, 124 Third street. fe14 dtf

☞ Gold ladies' watches half price, at Wellman's. fe14 dtf

☞ How often do you hear the complaint from mother and father that their son or daughter is not well; that they have no appetite; that they feel languid; that their head aches; that they are growing thin and feeble, and that they have no life or energy left. That they are low-spirited and perfectly incapacitated to participate in any pleasures, or perform any mental or physical duty. And the question is often asked, what shall I do for them? or, what shall I give them? Our answer is, let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and our word for it they will recover.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. f23 eod3&w1

☞ "The blushing beauties of a modest maid" are doubly enhanced by a luxuriant head of hair. One bottle of "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" will achieve the most wonderful results. It has become an indispensable article of the toilet, and is universally admired. R. A. Robinson & Co., wholesale agents. At retail by all druggists in Louisville. fe23 eod3

☞ The best and original tonic of iron, phosphorus, and calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co's Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility and depression of spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. ja13d1awTh&w1

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. ja10 deTh&WeoW1y

For Coughs and Colds.
use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure. no3 dtf

Lots for Sale.
We have a few more only to sell, on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. jeff dtf GRAVES & SON.

MARRIED.

McCONICHIE—FULWILER.—At St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday Feb. 23, by the Rev. Mr. Perkins, Mr. JAS. R. McCONICHIE to Miss KATIE H. FULWILER, all of this city.

DIED.

BARNES.—Feb. 23, at 7:45 A. M., GEORGE WEBSTER, son of Augustus and Mary E. Barnes, aged 11 months and 4 days.

[illegible]

MEETINGS.

Notice.
THERE will be a meeting of the creditors of Tucker & Co., at the office of the Register, J. M. Ward, on Friday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M. A full attendance is desired. W. H. BERTHEAUD, HENRY COOPER, W. E. ROBINSON, Trustees of Tucker & Co. f24 d2

Masonic Notice.
King Solomon R. A. C., (No. 18) meets THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for M. E. M. and Royal Arch. By order. JAS. A. BEATTIE, H. P.

Fifth Ward Democratic Club.
A MEETING of the above club is called for FRIDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Wellman's Hall, on Market street, for the purpose of electing officers. By order of the President. H. T. JEFFERSON, Sec'y.

I. O. G. T. Convention.
REPRESENTATIVES from the several lodges will take notice that an adjourned meeting will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 25, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lodge-room of Star of Hope Lodge. By order of the President. OTHO N. BRADBURN, Sec'y.

Notice.
THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boyd's Creek Oil Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 149 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on Saturday next, the 27th inst., at 3 P. M. WM. H. REDIN, Sec'y.

PERSONAL.

Personal.
MRS J. ALEXANDER, for many years teacher in the High School of Canton, O., having recently made the tour of Europe, proposes during the coming season, starting about the 1st of June and being absent about eight months. Persons wishing to join the class, correspond with Mrs. A., at Canton, O.

Furniture and Upholstery.

Rich, Decorated, and Plain, at

J. W. DAVIS & CO'S

Cor. Ninth and Jefferson Sts.

ONE OF THE LARGEST FACTORIES IN THE WEST.

OUR stock is very large and well-assorted. We use none but the best and well-seasoned woods, and warrant all our work. All kinds of PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, BED-ROOM, and OFFICE FURNITURE at prices within the reach of ALL. Steamboats and Hotels furnished and Furniture made to order. fe24 dtf

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS, No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, NEW YORK. oc29 d&wly

Wagon, Plow, & Mud Tempering Wheel MANUFACTORY.
WE are making wagons and cast and steel plows of the very best material, water hammered axles, and chilled boxes; also, the mud tempering wheel for brick makers; all sizes of pipe boxes on hand; also, different plow castings, at our old stand. CORNER MAIN AND HANCOCK. fe25 deod&w3m HAYS & COOPER.

Bellewood.
THE Euselian Society of this institution will give their annual Literary and Musical entertainment on Friday evening, Feb. 26, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. A special train will leave the city for Hobbs' Station at 7 o'clock, returning after the entertainment has concluded. fe25 d4TuWeTh&Fr*

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.
SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. on Friday, Feb. 26, 1869, to execute the following work, viz: To construct an iron fence around the cemetery between Eleventh and Twelfth and Jefferson and Green streets. Plans and specifications on file at the City Engineer's office. Separate bids will be received for the stone and iron work, or bids for the erection of the whole fence complete. Bond with approved security required. The city reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids. fe19 dtd PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.

Notice to Architects.
THE commissioners named in a recent act of the Kentucky Legislature for the building of fire-proof public offices at Frankfort are now ready to receive plans for the proposed buildings, and will afford the necessary information as to the character and dimensions of the proposed structure, on application to them, at Frankfort, on or before the 8th day of March, 1869. One thousand dollars will be paid for the plan, drawings, and specifications of the proposed buildings which shall be ultimately accepted by the commissioners. J. W. STEVENSON, Chairman Board of Commissioners. P. SWIGERT, Secretary. fe19 dtd

N. W. RAPHAEL & CO., General Commission Merchants, 43 Fourth street, between Main and Water.
RESPECTFULLY inform their old Louisville friends and the public generally that they have opened a Southern house in connection with theirs in Mobile for the purpose of supplying the trade with all the choicest productions of the South, such as the celebrated Oysters of Mobile Bay, in shell and cans; also the gamest salt-water Fish in the world, such as Red Snappers, Pompano, Salt-water Trout, Sheepshead, Mullets, &c; also all of the EARLIEST EARLY VEGETABLES, FRUIT, &c., that can be produced. All orders promptly filled and fully guaranteed. fe24 d2

SPRING, 1869.

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS

LORD & TAYLOR

Having made arrangements to extend their Wholesale Business would respectfully inform SOUTHERN BUYERS that their stock during the coming season will be LARGER AND MORE COMPLETE than ever before, and an inspection of it before purchasing elsewhere is solicited.

Having their own buyers in each of the principal European markets, they will be able to maintain the long established reputation of the house for keeping desirable goods, a selection of which, also, their long experience as successful retailers is ample guarantee.

Their several departments are, viz: Silks, Dress Goods, Cloths, Shawls, Cloaks, Upholstery, Linens, White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Ladies' and Children's Out-fitting, in each of which will be found goods selected especially to meet the demands of Southern customers. Samples of new goods sent on application.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461, 463, 465, & 467 Broadway, Nos. 255, 257, 259, & 261 Grand st., NEW YORK.

Wholesale Warerooms, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, entrance on Grand street. fe3 d4m*

LADIES, ATTENTION! GREAT BARGAINS AT CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS' Cheap Lace Store, 165½ FOURTH STREET.
Just received a new lot of Jaconet Embroidered Edgings, Insertings, Bands, &c., new patterns. Embroidered Bands and Sleeves, 75c, $1, & $1 25. Linen Tape Trimming, 12 yards for 75c. Corsets with whalebone, only $1. Corsets with $2. Embroidered Corsets with whalebone, only $2. Alexandre Kid Gloves, only $1 50. Carpet Borders, Edgings and Insertions. Children's hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs, only 15c. Also, colored Embroidered Skirt Bands for Skirts, at less than importers' price. fe21 d7

A. C. JOSLIN. W. DUNKLEE. R. J. MERRIFIELD.

BURNET HOUSE, CORNER THIRD AND VINE STREETS, CINCINNATI, OHIO. **A. C. JOSLIN & CO., Proprietors.**
This well-known hotel has, during the last SIX MONTHS, been REFITTED AND NEWLY FURNISHED, making it as comfortable in all respects as can be desired. fe20 d12

JOHN A. FULTON, Warehouse and Commission Merchant, DAWSON, GA.
Consignments of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Flour, &c., solicited. Quick sales and prompt returns. Satisfactory references given if desired. fe20 dim

Plows! Plows!
WE are now finishing the following at manufacturers' prices. Special orders addressed to us will receive careful and prompt attention:
Brinly Plows,
Avery Plows,
CORN SHELLERS, all kinds;
CUTTING BOXES, all kinds;
Bone Phosphate,
The best and cheapest fertilizer in use. We are general dealers in Farming Implements and Field Seeds. HEWETT, HARDY & CO., 112 Main st., Louisville, Ky. fe19 d10*

Velocipede Wheels! Manufactured by **S. N. BROWN & CO.,** DAYTON, OHIO. They also make a prime article of spokes and hubs for light carriage and buggy wheels. Send for price list. fe19 dim

COAL.
HAVING formed a copartnership with J. D. JOHNSON, of Pittsburg, Pa., for the purpose of conducting a wholesale and retail coal business, under the style of JAMES O'CONNOR & CO., we are now prepared to furnish, by the boat or barge, Pittsburg coal [illegible] Cannel Coal (for parlor use). JAMES O'CONNOR, JOHN O'CONNOR, J. D. JOHNSON.

Important to Builders.

MANTELS & GRATES. The Most Complete Assortment in the West, Manufactured by **COCHRAN, HACKETT & CO.**
WE keep constantly on hand a large stock of Marble, Enameled, and Marbleized Iron Mantels, which we are selling at exceedingly low prices. [illegible] All of the latest and most approved patterns known to the trade, and for beauty of finish and cheapness have no equal in the market.

BUILDERS, And those who contemplate building, would consult their own interests by examining our stock of Mantels and Grates before making contracts, as we are satisfied we can furnish a more beautiful, cheaper and durable mantel than can possibly be made of wood. COCHRAN, HACKETT & CO., No. 153 Main st., Louisville, Ky. fe10 dim

HILLMANN'S HOTEL, BREMEN.
MR. CHARLES HILLMANN, son to the late Mr. John Henry Hillmann, has, this 1st day of January, 1869, entered into partnership with his mother, widow of said Mr. John Henry Hillmann, and will jointly with her conduct the first-class hotel, well known throughout the world under the name of Hillmann's Hotel.

This hotel, situated in the most beautiful part of the Rampart Promenades, near the principal railway station, the Theater and the Exchange, enjoys a high reputation throughout the world, offering every comfort to travelers.

The house, with its parlors, dining saloons, &c., is fitted up with the greatest elegance to modern taste, supplied with about 40 American, German, English and French newspapers.

There is also in connection with the hotel a cafe, the Exchange, reading room for ladies, cold and warm baths, &c. fe11 dlaw4

MRS. PERRY, 111½ Center St., near Chestnut, teacher of Piano Forte. Orders may be left at the music stores. fe11 deodim

SADDLERY WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
JOHN REID, 180 Main street, CINCINNATI, O. He has for sale a large assortment of Plantation Plow, and Wagon Harness, and an extensive assortment of Saddles, Collars, &c., suitable for the Southern and Western markets. Selling cheap for cash. fe7 d1&w4

APRIL ELECTION.

COUNCILMAN.
If Mr. JOHN S. HUBBARD will become a candidate for the Common Council from the Fifth Ward, he will be supported by fe25 d2 MANY VOTERS.

Col. J. B. HUIE will be supported for Councilman of the Sixth Ward at the April election. MANY VOTERS. fe25 dte

CITY AUDITOR.
CHAS. M. McCRAW is a candidate for City Auditor. fe25 dte

J. T. SANDERS is a candidate for City Auditor, subject to the action of a Democratic convention, should one be held.

JOHN M. O'NEAL is a candidate for City Auditor. fe2 dim*

H. D. MATHIS is a candidate for City Auditor at the ensuing April election, subject to the action of a Democratic convention, should one be called. ja26 dte

STREET INSPECTOR.
JOHN SHELLEY is a candidate for re-election as Street Inspector in the Western District. f24 dte*

JNO. G. ANTLE is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. fe21 dte

BOLIVAR HURST is a candidate for Street Inspector Western District at the approaching election. fe19 dte

WM. MODENBACH is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Eastern District. fe13 dte

D. J. BOWLES is a candidate for Street Inspector (E. D.) at the April election.

JAMES S. APPLEGATE is a candidate for Street Inspector, Western District. fe19 dte*

MIKE DIETZ is a candidate for re-election to the office of Street Inspector (E. D.) at the ensuing April election.

FOR ASSESSOR,

A. W. B. HARRIS. fe24 dte

FOR TAX RECEIVER, A. RAMMERS. fe21 dte

AUGUST ELECTION.

LEGISLATURE. OLDHAM COUNTY.
We are authorized to announce WM. TARLTON as a candidate for the Legislature from Oldham county at the next August election. fe14 dte

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.
J. M. DAVIS, S. P. CARY, and R. M. JONES continue the wholesale whisky business at No. 66 Second street, John B. Valentine retiring. J. M. DAVIS & CO. Louisville, Feb. 23, 1869. fe24 d4

Dissolution.
THE firm of J. U. Shaffer & Co. was dissolved on the 20th inst. by mutual consent, A. Symmes retiring. All business of the late firm will be settled by J. U. Shaffer at No. 266 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. Feb. 24, 1869. J. U. SHAFFER & CO.

Copartnership Notice.
THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of BUCKEL & SHAFFER, at No. 266 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth, to do a Real Estate and Auction business. JOS. BUCKEL, J. U. SHAFFER. Feb. 24, 1869—d3

Dissolution.
THE firm of H. Stockhoff & Tobe, Tinners, Roofers, and Dealers in Stoves and Tinware, was dissolved on the 1st of January, 1869, by mutual consent, either party being authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. H. Stockhoff will continue the business at the old stand, No. 150 Market street, bet. Preston and Jackson, and solicits a continuance of the former patronage. H. STOCKHOFF, JOSEPH TOBE. fe23 d6

Dissolution.
THE firm of Olmstead & O'Connor is dissolved this day (Feb. 9, 1869,) by mutual consent, Charles and Charles A. Olmstead withdrawing. The business will hereafter be conducted by James O'Connor, Brother & Co. All unsettled accounts of the firm of Olmstead & O'Connor will be settled by Charles Olmstead or James O'Connor, at their old stand. fe17 dim OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR.

Dissolution.
In retiring from the heretofore existing firm of Thome & Thierman, I return my sincere thanks to our friends and patrons, and commend Messrs. Thierman & Co. to the same confidence and patronage which have heretofore been extended to the house. fe12 dimbl JACOB THOME, Jr.

Notice.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEO. W. HOBLITZELL, J. W. TERRY. Witness: W. T. HOBLITZELL. Louisville, Feb. 10, 1869. fe12 d12*

DISSOLUTION.
THE partnership of Gans & Cardoni is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle, and those having claims against it will do likewise. Either of the partners is authorized to settle the business of the late firm. Their fine stock of monuments, vases, tablets and headstones will be sold at cost (commencing to-day) under cost until the 15th of next March, on which day an auction will take place for the remainder; and the entire stock must be sold on without reserve. This is an opportunity seldom offered to those who are in want of anything in this line. Fla. Cardoni will continue to carry on the monumental trade hereafter, at the same place, the well-known establishment,

Cave Hill Marble Works, next to corner of Broadway and Bardstown pike near Cave Hill. JOHN W. GANS, FLA. CARDONI. ja8 dtf

Copartnership Notice.
THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of Hughes, Goslee & Co., to do a HOG-SLAUGHTERING, PACKING, PROVISION, and GENERAL COMMISSION business, in the city of Louisville, and respectfully solicit consignments of all articles in our line. We are prepared to make the usual advances. WM. HUGHES, J. C. GOSLEE, JNO. D. TAGGART, GEO. W. TARLETON. dc10d6m&w3

PIANOS!
AN entire NEW STOCK of PIANOS, by the best manufacturers in America, LOW FOR CASH. Just received at LOUIS TRIPP'S, Nos. 93 and 94 Jefferson street, below Third st. fe10 deodtf

Sugar, Coffee & Molasses

300 HHDS. Common to Strictly Choice New Orleans Sugars.
100 hhds. Prime Demarara Sugar.
100 hhds. Strictly Choice Demarara Sugar.
300 bbls. Lovering's Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars.
200 boxes White Havana Sugar.
300 pockets Choice Java Coffee.
500 bags Roasting Rio Coffee.
1,500 bags Fair to Good Rio Coffee.
1,500 bags Prime to Choice Rio Coffee.
300 bbls. Choice New Orleans Molasses.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY **NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,** 34 Fourth street. fe20

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOREIGN EXCHANGE, and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.
INTEREST allowed on deposits either in currency or gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the city banks.
ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.
CERTIFICATES of deposit issued bearing interest.
COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.
LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities. fe6 deodim

M. Z. LEOPOLD & CO., *Wholesale Tobacco, Cigars, &c.*
WE have this day removed to No. 175 north side Main st., 4 doors below Fifth, where we will continue the Tobacco business in all its branches as heretofore, and invite our friends and the public in general to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. M. Z. LEOPOLD & CO., 175 north side Main st. fe4 dTuTh&Sutm

PIANOS!
FROM the great factories of Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Son, Ernest Gabler, C. Kurtzmann, and Steinwert & Co., at great bargains, at the warerooms of sole Agent, D. P. FAULDS, 78 Main st., bet. Second and Third.
ORGANS.—S. D. & H. W. Smith's American and Conservatory Organs are the best reed instruments manufactured; finished in forty different styles for the parlor, church, school rooms and lodges. Prices very low for cash, or part cash and monthly installments. D. P. FAULDS, Sole Wholesale and Retail Agent for the Southwest, 78 Main st., bet. Second and Third.
MUSIC AND MUSICAL GOODS of every description, imported monthly and for sale, at wholesale or retail, at the lowest Eastern prices, by D. P. FAULDS, 78 Main street, between Second and Third. ja21 dtf

SPRING WAGONS.
KEEP constantly on hand and manufacture for sale all kinds of Spring Wagons. [illegible] L. SPIES. ja28 dim* No. 323 Main st., bet. Clay & Shelby.

B. B. MASON. ALEX HUSTON. W. A. DUCKWALL.

B. B. MASON & CO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in **PITTSBURG COAL** AND **Vitrified Stone Sewer Pipe.** OFFICE—195 THIRD STREET, East side, between Jefferson and Green streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. Particular attention given to orders by Railroad or wagon. ja25 dim

GOLD PENS. Get the Best.
HOLLAND'S celebrated Gold Pens are the best pens made, and they are sold at much lower prices than any others in the market. We will send one by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Send for a price list to R. H. SINGLETON, bookseller, stationer, and job printer, Fourth street, near Main, Louisville, Ky., or Postoffice Building, Nashville, Tenn.

Eclipse Livery Stable, Jefferson st., between Third and Fourth.
DAVID M. WILLIAMS. WILLIAM H. ABLE.
WILLIAMS & ABLE.
HAVING taken possession of this large stable, we are prepared to accommodate our friends and the public in all the branches of our business, viz: Livery, Forwarding, Commission, and Sale. The personal attention of the firm will be given to all business intrusted to us. Mules and Horses of the best quality will be always kept on hand for sale. f12 dim WILLIAMS & ABLE.

HARRY WEISSINGER, Late with A. L. & G. Robinson & Co. R. S. READ, Virginia.
HARRY WEISSINGER & CO., DEALERS IN **MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,** Office No. 283 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth, **Louisville, Ky.**

COAL! COAL!
FOR the best quality of PITTSBURG COAL call on O'NEAL & CO. N. W. HUGHES, Agent. A fresh supply just received from their own mines at Pittsburg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, and Nails.
350 HHDS. fair to choice Louisiana sugar; 100 bbls. prime and choice molasses; 1,500 bags fair to choice Rio coffee; 2,000 kegs nails; 100 bbls. sirup. In store and arriving and for sale by ja11 dim GLAZEBROOK, GRINSTEAD, & CO.

Potatoes.
500 BBLS. Choice Northern Peachblows in store and for sale by J. C. MULHOLLAND & BROS., No. 17 Third street. fe24 d3

Seed Potatoes.
EARLY GOODRICH, Northern White Sprouts, Pinkeye, London Lady, Buckeye, Northern Shaker Russet, Kentucky Shaker Russet, and Northern Peachblows in store and for sale by fe23 deod6 C. H. HEWITT & CO.

Apples.
150 BBLS. choice Northern Apples in store and for sale by C. H. HEWITT & CO., fe23 deod6 95 Main street.

Important to Distillers.
DISTILLERS in need of Barley Malt or Rye and Corn Malt can always have the same at the lowest market prices by applying at the Kentucky Malt House, No. 263 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh sts. JOHN ENGELN. Also keep constantly on hand and for sale Thermometers, Saccharometers, Hops, &c. fe19 deodim

Blue Lick Water.
25 BBLS fresh Blue Lick; 50 ½bbls " " Just received from the Springs and for sale G. W. WICKS & CO., fe16 eod6 102 Main st.

Starch.
HAVING been appointed agents for the Blue River Starch Mills, we are prepared to supply the trade with a superior article at manufacturers' prices. S. M. LEMONT & CO., fe6 deodim 72 Second st., bet. Main & Market.

Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company.
THIS company is organized for the purpose of introducing pneumatic gas into private residences, public and private institutions, both in this city and throughout the interior of the State. All orders for gas works, or letters of inquiry, will be promptly attended to by addressing the company. Office, No. 206 Main st., Louisville, Ky. fe20 d&wtf

My Card.
OWING to the infirmities of age growing on me, having nearly attained the allotted days of man—my three score years and ten—I have thought it best to transfer my business as the manufacturer of Burrowes' Lexington Mustard, often called McCullough's Lexington Mustard, to other hands, which I have done to two young gentlemen, Mr. James M. Yates and James Dudley, both known in this community from their birth as faithful, reliable, correct, and energetic young men. I transmit to them my entire process of manufacture, followed by me for nearly a half century, and as given to me by my deceased foster father, the venerable Mr. Burrowes, whose name I have always or occasionally retained on my cans, along with my own; and whose sign will remain over their place of business. I do most heartily recommend Messrs. Yates & Dudley to my former customers and to all others; and I desire to assure them that I shall remain with the new firm long enough to instruct them faithfully in the manufacture and manipulation of this fine and unadulterated article, and to give them the benefit of my forty years' experience and knowledge. My labels and envelops, and my most hearty good will, and my earnest hopes for their prosperity. fe19 d6 SAMUEL D. McCULLOUGH.

Our Card.
IT will be seen from the above card of our venerable friend Sam'l D. McCullough, Lexington, Ky., that we have purchased his Mustard machinery, his good will and knowledge in the peculiar mode of manufacture of the generally known "BURROWES' LEXINGTON MUSTARD," often called "McCULLOUGH'S LEXINGTON MUSTARD." We have also the sole right to use his labels and his envelopes. Mr. McCullough will superintend the factory in the manipulation of this noted brand of Mustard until we shall have fully obtained the long retained process of its manufacture by his foster father, Mr. Burrowes, and himself. As soon as we acquire that knowledge, we shall issue our own labels, retaining the original labels used by Mr. Burrowes. Mr. Sam'l D. McCullough, still living in Lexington, where he was born nearly seventy years ago, to him we refer all letters of reference. fe19 d6 YATES & DUDLEY.

Seed Potatoes.
EARLY Goodrich, London Lady, Harrison, Peach Blow, Russet, and Buckeye for sale by fe18 d12 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Lubricating Oil.
WE are now receiving 27, 28, and 29 gravity, guaranteed pure and equal to lard oil for all kinds of machinery. For sale very low by f18 d12 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Seed Oats.
800 BUSHELS very heavy black Canada Oats; 450 " " white " 300 sacks Missouri white Oats; 2 cars Northern Illinois black & white Oats; For sale by f18 d12 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Feed Oats.
HIGHEST market price paid for No. 1 feed Oats by f18 d12 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Sacks.
NEW and second-hand resewed standard Gunnies; also 10 bales Burlaps, new; for sale by fe18 d12 SMITH, STURGEON & CO.

Plaids and Stripes.
10 CASES Georgia plaid Osnaburgs; 2 " Tennessee; 2 " Texas; 2 " Park Mills; 2 " Rappahannock Stripes; 2 " Caledonia; 2 " Wamsutta Mills Plaids; 2 " Marylander; 2 " Ogeechee. Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., fe17 d12&w3 70 & 72 Sixth st., bet. Main and Market.

Ducks, Awnings, &c.
12 BALES Nos. 4, 5, and 6 Mt. Vernon Ducks; 3 " 40-inch 12-oz. RockyMountain; 1 " Ravens; 4 " 7-8 Osnaburgs, assorted brands; 4 cases blue and white Cordis Awning Stripes. Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., fe17 d12&w3 70 & 72 Sixth st., bet. Main and Market.

Grain Bags.
40 BALES 2, 2¼, and 3 bushel Stark Bags received and for sale. JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., fe17 d12&w3 70 & 72 Sixth st., bet. Main and Market.

Louisville Chancery Court.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 21, 1869.
Kentucky Insurance Company vs. C. W. Osburn, &c.
NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the aforesaid Company that the time of receiving proof of their claims has been extended to March 1, 1869. All persons having claims against said company will produce them, properly proven, on or before the said March 1, 1869. By order of the Chancellor. J. W. BATCHELOR, Receiver Ky. Ins. Co. ja23 d&w1d

Notice.
ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to H. S. Blackstone are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of all his effects to the undersigned, and are required to come forward and settle the same immediately. Those having claims will please come forward and file their claims with me at my office, No. 131 Sixth street, between Jefferson and Green streets, within the next thirty days. Feb. 18, 1869—fe21 dtf K. P. THIXTON, Assignee.

Cannel Coal!
WE have just received a stock of the best Cannel Coal, which we offer for sale at the lowest market price; also, a large stock of the best Pittsburg Coal. Orders have prompt attention. KENNEDY & IRWIN, fe3 dim 104 Third street.

Who Wants Money?
HAVING a considerable amount of spare capital, I wish to purchase first mortgages or lien debts in sums not less than $1,000. Address Drawer No. 54 Louisville P. O., stating amount, description of property, book and page of record of mortgage, and discount offered. P. S.—No applications for loans will be considered. ja29 dtf

Notice.
N. R. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner for Kentucky of the Court of Claims. His office on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth. oc8

Copper Whisky.
300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by R. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

MEDICAL.

WALKER'S Tonic Bitters WILL CURE **Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Sick and Nervous Headaches, and Similar Diseases.**

For Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Debility from any Disease, it is a safe, agreeable and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial.

My famous Bitters, 'tis confessed
In all the country are the best;
They have no rival far or near,
In all our spacious hemisphere.
I'm sure there fortunate concoctor
Has saved more lives than any doctor;
So keep them, friends, a prompt deposit,
To stand at all times in your closet.

VOLUNTARY EVIDENCE as to their merit, after two years' trial, from well-known ladies and gentlemen, selected out of many received:

From Mrs. Miller Stewart.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.: VICKSBURG, Miss., March 15, 1868.
DEAR SIR—I have used your Tonic Bitters for the past two years, and have been much benefited thereby. I confidently recommend them to persons suffering [illegible]. Very truly yours, MRS. MILLER STEWART.

From J. F. Cox, Esq. HODGENVILLE, LARUE COUNTY, KY., March 26, 1868.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.: DEAR SIR—For one year previous to my removing to [illegible] I had been subject to Fever and Ague [illegible] I used your Tonic Bitters freely before my leaving, and I have not had a chill since, and have enjoyed uninterrupted good health. Your friend, &c. J. F. COX.

From Mrs. A. M. Meeker. ATLANTA, GA., January, 1868.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.: DEAR SIR—I hereby certify that I have used Walker's Tonic Bitters, and as a tonic they can not be surpassed. I recommend my southern friends to use them; they will invigorate and give new life. Respectfully, &c. MRS. A. M. MEEKER.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.: LOUISVILLE, March 26, 1868.
DEAR SIR—We have used your Tonic Bitters with great satisfaction, and can recommend them for their great medicinal qualities, and also as an agreeable invigorating beverage and superior tonic.

C. Chamberlin,	E. L. Huffman,
Mrs. P. Armstrong,	J. T. Mitchell,
Miller Stewart,	C. T. Walton,
James Kennedy,	J. S. Walker,
Wm. Gay,	J. M. Duncan,
Philip Speed,	O. T. Warren,
E. L. Pate,	Thomas Steele,
R. H. Crump,	O. A. Johnson,
Geo. D. Prentice,	Isham Henderson,
Wm. S. Hughes.	

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS are known to the Faculty, and are not a PATENT medicine, and are indorsed by eminent Physicians, Ministers, and others.

W. H. WALKER, Sole Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.

WALKER'S COCKTAIL BITTERS
Are unsurpassed for making all kinds of COCKTAIL AND FLAVORING DRINKS
W. H. WALKER & CO., Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers. No. 25 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
☞ For sale by all dealers everywhere. ap19 d1y

INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Office, No. 46 Main Street, near Second, LOUISVILLE, KY., OVER PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK.

DESIRING to organize in Kentucky a purely Mutual Life Insurance Company, on the very best basis, which should guarantee all the moneys received as premiums being retained in the State, we after a full and complete examination into the standing of the "Life Association of America," of St. Louis, Mo., being convinced of the responsibility of the said Association, have perfected an arrangement with the Board of Directors by which a Kentucky Department of said Association is established, which, in addition to the rights and privileges afforded by any local office, gives us all the advantages derived from a large accumulation of assets, and we cordially commend the "Kentucky Department Life Association of America" to the patronage of our citizens.

A. A. GORDON,	THEO. SCHWARTZ,
A. BRANDEIS,	A. O. BRANNIN,
W. GEO. ANDERSON,	JOHN W. BARR,
ROLAND WHITNEY,	JOHN B. SMITH,
R. H. WOOLFOLK.	fe25 d6

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,** OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, On the 31st day of Dec., 1868.

Cash capital, paid up in full	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	706,611 91
Total assets	$1,706,611 91
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and in bank	$ 105,341 65
Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	136,469 68
Call loans on Government Securities, exclusively	139,890 00
United States Stocks (market value)	452,063 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (on real estate worth $1,186,000)	496,731 00
State, city, and county bonds (market value)	87,147 00
Other property, miscellaneous items	135,539 73
Bills receivable for inland premiums	83,311 16
Fire and inland premiums due N. Y. office	50,370 40
Salvages, interest, &c	21,022 81
	$1,706,611 91
Liabilities	$119,231 03

As per sworn statement on file with the State Auditor, Frankfort, Ky.

MUIR & GRAY, Agents, fe23 d6 No. 109 West Main street.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **MARKET INSURANCE COMPANY,** OF NEW YORK, On the 31st day of December, 1868.

Cash capital, paid up in full	$300,000 00
Surplus	280,536 80
Assets	$580,536 80
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand	$ 34,338 75
Mortgages worth 50 per cent more than same is mortgaged for	205,312 54
Debts due the company, otherwise secured, per vouchers accompanying	91,900 00
Due the company for premiums	12,167 30
United States bonds	233,325 00
New York State and county bonds	2,570 00
All other securities	7,113 25
	$580,536 80
LIABILITIES.	
Losses in suspense and unadjusted	$43,993 14

As per sworn statement on file with the State Auditor, Frankfort, Ky.

MUIR & GRAY, Agents, fe25 d6 No. 109 West Main street.

STATEMENT OF **REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY,** OF CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 1, 1869.

Capital stock subscribed	$3,748,100
Cash paid on same, being 20 per cent	$749,220 00
Surplus	108,093 89
	$857,313 89
ASSETS.	
U. S. 5-20 bonds, market value	$737,983 00
Cash in bank, Union National	94,256 96
Cash in office	1,443 54
Due from agents and city collections	20,584 50
Bills receivable (fire and marine premiums)	6,208 90
Reclamation and Salvages	2,250 00
Office furniture and fixtures	2,590 64
	$857,313 89
Unsettled losses	$8,000 00

As per sworn statement on file in the office of the State Auditor, Frankfort, Ky.

MUIR & GRAY, Agents, fe25 d6 109 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

J. L. DANFORTH & CO.'S AGENCY, OFFICE, Northwest Cor. of Main and Bullitt Sts. ENTRANCE ON BULLITT STREET.

Statement of Condition of Insurance Companies on the 31st Day of December, 1868.

ORIGINAL statement on file in office of the Auditor of the State, at Frankfort, and copy of same on file in office of the Clerk of Jefferson county.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, of London and Edinburgh.

Capital	$10,000,000 00 Gold.
Cash assets	13,683,335 85
Total cash assets of United States Branch (of which $200,000 are deposited with the State of New York as additional security for American policy holders)	$444,716 81
Liabilities for losses unadjusted and not due	13,779 71

Home Insurance Company, of the City of New York.

Capital	[illegible]
Surplus	1,469,444 89
Total cash assets	3,966,287 89
Liabilities for losses in process of adjustment and for dividends unpaid	106,857 46

Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New York.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	330,068 00
Total cash assets	1,330,068 00
Liabilities for losses unadjusted	27,380 84

fe31 d12

J. ESTEN COOKE, Insurance Agent,
HAVING secured the agencies of several responsible Companies, I will continue the Insurance business in all its branches. The Companies represented by me are not connected with any board of underwriters. Risks taken on their merits. Office under Merchants' Bank, Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
Refers, by permission, to McFerran, Armstrong & Co.; S. P. Weisiger, Esq.; Tapp, Walsh & Berry; Gen. S. B. Buckner; Guthrie & Co.; Henry Chambers & Co.; Bridgeford & Co.; S. S. Hamilton, Esq. f18 eod3m

Statement of the Condition of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, on the 31st day of December, 1868.

ORIGINAL statement on file in office of the Auditor of the State, at Frankfort, and copy of same on file in office of the Clerk of Jefferson county.

CAPITAL.	
The amount of its capital stock is	$110,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up is	110,000 00
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and in hands of agents	$30,710 19
Debts due the company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, worth at least 100 per cent more than the same is mortgaged for	76,198 75
Debts due the company for premiums, loans on policies	247,890 27
Bonds owned by the company, to-wit: 7-30 U. S. Bonds	4,300 00
5 per et do	10,000 00
5-20 do	20,000 00
10-40 do	3,000 00
All other securities	9,457 93
Total assets of the company	$400,897 04
LIABILITIES.	
Losses adjusted and not due	$2,000 00
Total liabilities	$2,000 00

S. F. SMITH, GENERAL AGENT FOR KENTUCKY.
Prof. E. R. PALMER, M. D., and HENRY KERN, M. D., Medical Examiners.
Office on Market street, between Third and Fourth, over the office of the Western Insurance and Banking Company, Louisville, Ky. fe18 d12

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS, Philadelphia and New York.
[Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.]
DEALERS IN U. S. BONDS AND MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London, B. METZLER, SEEL. SOHN & CO., Frankfort, JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris, And letters of credit available throughout Europe.

HARLOW J. PHELPS, of New Orleans. J. G. McCULLOCH, of Louisville, Ky. R. BOTT, of New Orleans.

PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO., Produce, Provision, AND **General Commission MERCHANTS,** 142 Gravier street, NEW ORLEANS.

Louisville Lithograph AND ENGRAVING CO. 75 Fourth St., Near Main.
OTTO STARCK, Sup't Art Department. G. BOCKERT, Sup't Eng. Department.
FITCH & LINDSEY, Managers.
NOTES, Checks, Bill Heads, Cards, Maps, &c., executed promptly and by competent workmen.

CALIFORNIA Wines and Brandy! FROM THE VINEYARDS OF **M. KELLER,** Proprietor of Rising Sun and Los Angeles Vineyards.
C. P. MOORMAN & CO., No. 27 East Main St., Sole Agents for the Atlantic States.

DAVIS, STORTS & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO W. B. DIX.)

KENTUCKY PLANING MILL,



Door, Blind, and Sash Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Building Lumber, Rough and Dressed, NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOTICE.—Having sold Messrs. Davis, Storts & Co. the Kentucky Planing Mill and Lumber Yard near the corner of Ninth and Broadway, I most cheerfully commend them to the patronage of my old customers and the public generally and bespeak for the new firm a liberal share of patronage. W. B. DIX.

Spring, 1869. Spring.

MILLINERY GOODS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS!

MILLINERS and MERCHANTS

PLEASE remember when you come to Louisville that we now occupy the five-story building directly opposite our old stand.
That we have Millinery Goods of every fashionable description.
That we have the latest novelties in Fancy Dress Trimmings.
That we have the latest designs in French Flowers, Bonnets and Hats.
That we employ a full complement of first-class Milliners.
That we are therefore enabled to sell Trimmed Goods at New York prices.
That customers are entitled to the privilege of copying designs in our work-room.
That we fill orders promptly and carefully, allowing the privilege of returning anything undesirable at our expense.
That we sell at wholesale only.
That our prices are cheap as the cheapest.
And that, as usual, we wait on customers with a view of waiting on them again.
Very respectfully,

BAIRD BROS., 212 MAIN and 56 SIXTH STREET, S. W. CORNER. fe16 dim

ANNUAL STATEMENTS.

Cleveland Ins. Co., Cleveland, O. CONDITION JAN. 1, 1869.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00	
Surplus	115,726 39	$315,726 39
Liabilities		17,895 37

Sun Insurance Co., Cleveland, O. CONDITION JAN. 1, 1869.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00	
Surplus	64,412 61	$264,412 61
Liabilities		13,000 00

Buckeye Ins. Co., Cleveland, O. CONDITION JAN. 1, 1869.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00	
Surplus	118,448 38	$318,448 38
Liabilities		46,416 10

State Fire Ins. Co., Cleveland, O. CONDITION JAN. 1, 1869.

Cash Capital	[illegible]	
Surplus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liabilities		[illegible]

As per detailed statements on file at office of Clerk of Jefferson County Court.

LOUISVILLE INSURANCE AND BANKING CO., AGENTS. fe13 d3

WESTERN INSURANCE & BANKING CO *OF LOUISVILLE, KY.*

CAPITAL $250,000 00.

Office North Side of Market, between Third and Fourth Streets.

A. F. COLDEWEY, Prest. WM. REINECKE, Secy.

DIRECTORS:

A. F. COLDEWEY,	C. HENRY FINCK,	LEWIS WINTER,
JACOB SCHMIDT,	CH. STEIN,	J. H. MAY,
WM. SPRINGER,	JAC. DOLFINGER,	C. J. HAHLE.

DEPOSITS of individuals, firms and corporations taken. Insurance on houses, furniture and merchandise. None but HOME RISKS taken. Losses promptly and liberally paid. U. S. Bonds and City Securities bought and sold. FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold. Sight Drafts on all parts of England, Ireland, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland in sums to suit purchasers.

☞ Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. fe11 dim

SOUTHERN CLOTHING HOUSE.

M. N. ROGERS, late of Georgetown, Texas. H. S. MORGAN, Late of Waco, Texas. W. B. GRUBBS, Late of Louisville, Ky., & Nashville, Tenn.

ROGERS, MORGAN & GRUBBS, SUCCESSORS TO JOHN T. MARTIN'S SON & CO., **WHOLESALE CLOTHING!** 377 and 379 Broadway, NEW YORK.

We manufacture especially for the Southern Trade, and ask a call from merchants visiting New York. fe19 deodim

MANUFACTURERS' DEPOT & AGENCY! NOS. 39 AND 41 FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

IXL COAL OIL! West Virginia Natural Lubricating Oils.

These oils are not excelled by any in the market, and will be sold to the trade and to railroad companies at the lowest market prices. Quantity and quality guaranteed. We are agents for the celebrated NATURAL LUBRICATING OILS. Consignments of manufactured articles, &c., solicited. MACHINERY AND ENGINES, oil and new, bought and sold.
d18 eod3m LUMESNIL & CO., Commission Merchants.

C. B. PATTON. CH. S. ARBEGUST.

PATTON & ARBEGUST, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Hay, Grain, Flour, Whisky, and Country Produce generally. LIBERAL ADVANCES made on Consignments. No. 5 THIRD ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
The Colton Dental Association, No. 134 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, west side, originated the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas for the painless extraction of teeth, and, as an institution, have administered it to over 60,000 persons without an accident. Particular attention given to dentistry in all its branches. Call and examine specimens. B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S. ja8 dtf

J. H. BEDFORD, DENTIST,
No. 39 Jefferson Street, between First and Second, Louisville, Ky. Teeth mounted on Rose Pearl Base. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. No trouble to show specimens.

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,
And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth. No. 179 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas.

LAWYERS.

JAMES MONTGOMERY, **Attorney at Law** ELIZABETHTOWN, KY. REFERENCES—Vene P. Armstrong; Warren Mitchell; Ainslie, Cochran & Co.; Gathright & Co.

R. T. DURRETT, **Attorney at Law** Office No. 11 Court Place, in Damaecher Building. PRACTICES in all the Courts of the City, and gives special attention to the collection of bills of exchange, promissory notes, accounts and rents, and the buying and selling of real estate.

E. H. McDONALD, **Attorney-at-Law,** Louisville, Ky. Office No. 11 Court Place.

MANTELS AND GRATES.

MANTELS, MANTELS Grates, Grates!

PARTIES building would consult their interests by calling and personally examining, or sending for cuts and prices, of the beautiful plain, enameled and marbleized Iron Mantels, and plain and enameled Grates, manufactured by **J. S. LITHGOW & CO.** LOUISVILLE, KY.

Plain Grates, complete, of all sizes, ranging from $6 to $12. Enameled Grates, complete, from $10 to $60. Mantels, complete, with Grates, summer fronts and ash pans, from $30 to $75.

☞ Cheapest in wood mantels all you see the tree.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

JOHN McCLOSKEY, Pittsburg. CHAS. MILLER, Agent, Louisville.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, and other COAL for parlor use, double screened; also coaling and steam purposes. Office—East side Second, No. 82, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. Coal delivered above and below the Falls and on the Cars.

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.
No. 178 FOURTH STREET, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Louisville, Ky. Pens Repaired, Sharpened. Price List sent free. Address R. G. HILL & CO.
STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

JEFFERSON SAW MILLS, On River, between Wenzel and Cabell. **H. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.**
MANUFACTURERS and dealers in all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber [illegible]

BANKING HOUSE OF **WIRT ADAMS & CO.,** Vicksburg, Miss.
COLLECTIONS made at Vicksburg and all the principal towns in Mississippi, and prompt remittances for all collections, at current rates of exchange. References: [illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $1 50 per line per month.

A. McBRIDE, Hardware and Cutlery, No. 78 Third street.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK, manufactured by SNEAD, BAYNE & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop, S. E. corner Main and Tenth streets.

BULL, C. T. & CO., Iron, Hardware, Nails and Mule Shoes, 277 E. Market st.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Commission merchants and dealers in Tobacco, 194 Main.

HODAPP, VAL., Dealer in Leather and Findings, No. 262 north side Market, bet. Fifth and Sixth streets.

HARLAN & NEWMAN.—Attorneys at Law Jefferson st., two doors east of Willard Hotel.

JAMES & CO. THOS. (successors to Fulton, James & Co.) dealers in Pittsburg and other Coal. Office, S. E. cor. Market and Third streets.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—BARNUM & STURTEVANT, proprietors, No. 29 Fifth st.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 471 and 473 Main st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERR, Prop'rs.

LANEDAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 472 and 474 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LITHGOW J. S. & CO.—Northwest corner of Main and Third streets, manufacturers of Stoves, Castings, Tin, Copper, and Sheet-iron Ware.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Splitbottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 79 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

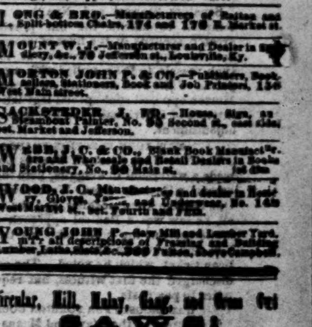
SACKSTEDER, J. M.—House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, No. 60 Second st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

WEBB, J. C. & CO., Blank Book Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books and Stationery, No. 36 Main st.

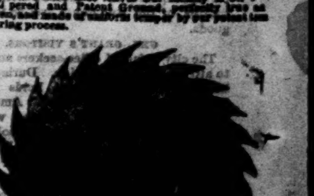
WOOD, J. C.—Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Gloves, Hats, and Underwear, No. 148 West Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

YOUNG JOHN F.—Saw Mill and Lumber Yard. All descriptions of Framing and Building Lumber, Laths, &c., 300 Fulton, bet. Campbell.

Circular, Mill, Muley, Gang, and Cross Cut SAWS!
EVERY Saw that leaves our factory is put in a perfect and Patent Ground, equally true at every part. Ground by our improved grinding process.



AXES!
Common shape, as good as the best. The SAW AND AXE Patent Ground Axe is the best. Warranted [illegible]



Send for catalogue and price list to the [illegible] SAWMILL [illegible] Louisville [illegible]

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.
An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. [illegible]

REMOVAL.
E. Thierman & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, HAVE removed from 221 Market, to [illegible] MAIN STREET, between Second and Third sts.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO BORROW—From $10,000 to $20,000, at 12 per cent, on good real estate security. Good references given. For particulars, apply to BUCKEL & HARPER, 266 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. fe25 d5

WANTED—A COOPER—To go to the country. Good wages and steady employment. Apply at 238 East Madison street, between Jackson and Hancock. Call at 7 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—1 bar-tender, 3 waiters, 2 coachmen, [illegible] gardeners, 1 hostler, 1 tinman, [illegible] cooks, 11 partners with $200 to $5,000; also situations for clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, &c. KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—As A No. 1 cook, washer, and ironer, and who can milk a cow. References required. Apply immediately at No. 251 Seventh street, bet. Chestnut and Broadway. fe21 d6

WANTED—A BOY, about 15 years of age, to make himself generally useful about a dry goods store. Apply to J. BACON, No. 105 Market street, between Preston and Jackson. Come well recommended. fe23 d3*

WANTED—WOOD-CHOPPERS—At Belmont Furnace, Bullitt county, Ky., and at Nelson Furnace, Nelson county, Ky. To good choppers steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply at either Furnace to F. F. DEWEES & CO. fe21 d1m

WANTED—MUSIC TEACHER—A female teacher wanted to teach music in a school at Bloomfield, Ky. Application can be made to Rev. THOS. HALL, Bloomfield, Ky., or at the Gas Office, Louisville. fe17 deod6*

WANTED—INFORMATION is wanted of John Galvin, who enlisted at Bloomfield, Ky., with the Salt River Tigers, Breckinridge corps, in the year 1861 or 1862. He was a corporal in said company, and was wounded at the battle of Lookout Mountain. Any information concerning him, whether dead or alive, will be liberally rewarded by his brother. Address PETER GALVIN, Dudley House, Utica, N. Y. Southern papers please copy. fe20 d5*

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Families, &c., can obtain promptly (any hour from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.) good cooks, nurses, waiting-maids, seamstresses, &c., at the Female Department of the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. All respectable unemployed females enter here. MILLER & CO.

WANTED—Eight canvassers for State of Kentucky can find employment in the World Mutual Life Company, of New York, by addressing Brown & Barfield, General Agents, Drawer 26, Lexington, Ky. Terms liberal. Good reference required. fe18 d1m

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$20 A DAY—To male and female agents, to introduce the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machines. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only licensed shuttle machine in the market sold for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. fe23 d3

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured. fe11 d7uTu&Sat13

WANTED—AGENTS—20,000 agents wanted. A sample sent free, with terms, for any one to clear $25 daily, in three hours. Business entirely new, light, and desirable. Can be done at home or traveling, by both male and female. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 266 Broadway, New York. fe21 d6

WANTED—AGENTS—Agents can make from $10 to $25 per day, selling Blake's Dollar Patent Chair Springs. They make a spring and rocking chair out of any common chair by attaching them to the front legs. They fit any chair and cannot get out of order; they will last a lifetime. The old-fashioned rockers are dispensed with. For the house and office they are indispensable. Ladies pronounce them unequaled for a sewing chair. If you want an agency, call and see sample, or send for circular, with terms, &c. $500 reward upon the conviction of any person or persons whatever infringing upon Blake's Patent Chair Spring. Address GOODWIN & BLAKE, Proprietors and Manufacturers, 613 Broadway, N. Y. Also, Magic Comb for Coloring Hair Brown or Black. Sent by mail for $1 25. fe19 d6

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and also to traveling agents on liberal terms. Call at the office, No. 139 Main street, near Fourth street. s4d

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS—We have to dispose of a superior lot of second-hand joiners' work, consisting of window frames and sash, doors of several kinds (complete, with glass, hardware, and molded casings); also, an old stable building and a quantity of old lumber, suitable for joists or small houses. Parties needing the same will be offered the above at very low rates. Apply for full particulars at our office, corner Sixth and Main, or at Messrs. Hamilton Brothers', Second street. STANCLIFF & ANDREWARTHA, Architects. fe25 d4

FOR SALE—A LOT—On the northwest corner of Fifteenth and Walnut, 80 feet front by 116 deep. Apply to G. W. ANDERSON. fe25 d1f

FOR SALE OR LEASE—BUSINESS HOUSE—The undersigned, who owns the best business house in the rapidly improving town of Lagrange, Ky., offers the same on the most reasonable terms. [illegible] Dwelling attached to the house. Possession [illegible] Apply to ROBERT BROWN, Lagrange.

FOR SALE—One boiler, two engines, shafting, pulleys, &c. For further information call at office of Kentucky Lead Works, No. 165 Ninth street.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY—On Main and Market streets. Apply to S. P. WILSON, 143 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 DRUG STORE—For terms apply to ADOLPH SCHMITT, Main st., between Cabel and Webster. fe18 d6*

FOR SALE—WATCHES AND CHAINS—Gold and silver watches, all kinds, for sale at great bargains. No humbug. Call and see them at the Exchange and Loan Office, JOEL ... WELLMAN, 12 Third street, between Jefferson and Green. fe21 d6*

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 RETAIL DRUG STORE—Address or call on HENRY CHAMBERS & CO.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE THIRD STREET DWELLING AT PRIVATE SALE—Having purchased a home in the country, I offer for sale my residence, on the west side of Third street, near Broadway, a three-story brick dwelling, in prime order, papered and painted (grained) throughout [illegible] ... Gas throughout the house. New chandeliers in parlors and ... Lot 55 feet front by 200 feet deep, to Brook alley. Two-story brick stable for three horses and carriage-house. Lot well improved with choice fruit trees and grape arbor. Possession to be given on or before 1st of March. For terms apply ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS—Of the latest improved patterns, and engines, shafting and pulleys ... Strict attention paid to distillery work. Parties wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call at the Fulton Foundry and Machine Works, northeast corner of Floyd and Main streets, where they can get a complete outfit. JOHN E. KETT. jal5 d3m

FOR SALE—HOUSE—1½-story brick house on Walnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; lot 30 feet front by 185 feet deep to alley; house contains 6 rooms, kitchen, stable, good cistern and gas all through the house. Has fine fruit trees and grape arbor. For particulars apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. my18 d1f

FOR SALE—SAW-MILLS—Parties intending to purchase Saw-Mills, Shingle-Mills, and other Machinery will find it to their interest to call at the N. E. corner of Brook and Main streets, just above the new Galt House. ALEXANDER & BACON. o17

FOR SALE AND RENT—REAL ESTATE—BY W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side. I have for sale cheap for cash, and on time, vacant lots in all parts of Louisville and Portland; also houses and lots in good locations.

Also farms in the following States: Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas.

I have some desirable property in New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., and a No. 1 tavern stand in the town of Charlestown, Ind., and now doing a good trade. This is a good chance for a party who wants to start in the hotel business, and with but little money. As Charlestown is the county-seat of Clark county, Indiana, this is a desirable place. W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street. oc9 d1f

FOR SALE—BREWERY—The property known as Zoller's Brewery, situated on Portland avenue, and has a fine brewery with all the apparatus complete, and can be made one of the best lager beer breweries in the city of Louisville. This place has a large front on Portland avenue and runs back to an alley; has a good saloon fronting on Portland avenue and also two good dwelling houses, with ice house, stables and other out-houses. The saloon is doing good trade and any person taking the place can build up a good trade with Portland and the city. We propose to sell all barrels, half barrels and kegs, wagons, horses, &c., to any one who may want to engage in the brewery business. This is a rare chance for an investment. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth streets. au29

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—Broadway, bet. First and Second streets, No. 17. House contains ten rooms, kitchen, cellar, cistern, stable, carriage and coal house. Lot 58x216 feet to a large alley. Terms easy—ten years' credit if desired. Apply to W. S. HOKE, office of English & Hoke. my17 d1f

FOR SALE—STOCK—27 shares Taylorsville Turnpike Stock. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, No. 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. jy26 d1f

FOR SALE—OLD TYPE—We have for sale, at a low price, 4,000 lbs. of old Type, to which the attention of Foundrymen and Machinists is directed. Apply at the Courier office. jy14 d1f

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS STAND & RESIDENCE—At Lebanon Station, Ky., on L. and N. R. R.; good storehouse and dwelling, with one acre of ground—one of the best points in Southern Kentucky for trade; also a good location for a physician. Will be sold very low. ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—WOOLEN MILL—[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A FARM of [illegible]

LOST.

LOST—SATCHEL—On the [illegible] [illegible]

LOST—DOG—$10 REWARD—[illegible] JAMES COLLINGS, No. 63 East Market st.

LOST—A YELLOW SETTER DOG—$10 REWARD—The finder will receive the above reward by leaving him at PATTON & ARBEGUST'S, No. 8 Third street, bet. Main and river. fe25 d3*

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—COW—On the 2d of February, a black cow, which the owner can have by paying charges and proving property. Apply to H. RHOR[illegible], Preston street, near Lion Garden. fe24 d3*

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—COW—On the 23d of this month, one black milch cow with both horns sawed off at the tips. Had a piece of rope and leather collar on when she left. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving her at my house, on First and Caldwell. H. S. LYTER. fe25 d3

STRAYED—TWO HORSES—On the night of Thursday to Friday, from my place, two miles from town, near the Bardstown road, one dapple gray horse and a chestnut-colored horse, both young and in good condition. The horse had on a halter at the time. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to JACOB SCHRODT, firm Schrodt & Coldaway, 3 Main, bet. Second and Third streets. fe23 d3*

STRAYED OR STOLEN—DOG—A yellow pointer dog, 10 months old, from No. 82, southeast corner Broadway and Second. The finder will be liberally rewarded. fe25 d3

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—AN A NO. 1 MARKET-STREET STORE—The old Jefferson stand, on the southeast corner of Market and Brook streets. A rare opportunity to secure one of the very best grocery and produce stands in Louisville. A good sized stable is connected with the store building. For particulars, apply to T. L. JEFFERSON & BROS., northwest corner Main and First streets. fe25 d6

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A very desirable new brick dwelling-house, containing 9 rooms, bath-room, gas, water, &c., situated on south side of Chestnut street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth. Possession given March 1. Apply to J. H. LEATHERS, at Jones, Tapp & Co.'s, Main st. fe25 dtmhi

FOR RENT—THREE DESIRABLE BOARDING-HOUSES—In good locations. Apply to O. M. HOOD, No. 158 Third st., between Green and Walnut. fe25 d3*

FOR RENT—TWO SUITS ROOMS—Nicely furnished, with board, situated in a very desirable portion of the city; suitable for a gentleman and lady or families. Bath-room, hot and cold water. Inquire at this office. fe25 d3*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—The four large rooms in the second story of building formerly occupied by Louisville Courier; suitable for offices. EDGAR NEEDHAM. fe25 d3

FOR RENT—STORE—The store on Jefferson st., north side, between Third and Fourth, now occupied by F. D. Webb. Apply to EDGAR NEEDHAM. fe25 d3

FOR RENT—STORE-ROOM, with ROOM above—Central location. Apply to the Louisville Transfer Company. Office southwest corner Third and Main. fe25 d3

FOR RENT—MAGENTA SALOON—On Green between Third and Fourth, with fixtures, all complete. Apply to J. WASH. DAVIS. fe25 d3

FOR RENT—ROOM—A handsome store-room in the new Courier-Journal building, on Jefferson street—18 by 60 feet. Best location in the city for any light or fancy goods business. Inquire at Courier-Journal counting-room. feb21 d6

FOR RENT—TWO GOOD BUSINESS HOUSES—on Market st. Apply to H. S. WILSON, 143 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. fe20 d6

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A first-class dwelling house, 9 rooms, gas, and water. Apply to HAYS & COOPER, corner Main and Hancock. fe23 d6

FOR RENT—STORE—The store No. 121 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, now occupied by M. & H. Nathan, is for rent, and fixtures for sale. Apply at the premises. f19 d12

FOR RENT—A GOOD COTTAGE, containing 8 rooms, for rent, with 25 acres of ground, on Market street extended, and known as "Rose Cottage." Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 150 Main st. fe25 d6

FOR RENT OR SALE—A RESIDENCE—Two-story and attic, on south side Chestnut, second door west of Fifth. Apply to BODLEY & SIMRALL, attorneys-at-law, 23 Court Place. fe7 d1f

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—A nicely furnished room, at No. 78 Jefferson street, between Second and Third. ja15 d1f

FOR RENT—ON A LONG LEASE—The second and third floors above my store, on Fourth street containing several large rooms, suitable for any light business and dwelling at the same time, as well as for offices, sewing machine establishments, or anything else. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street bet Main and Market. oc7 d1f

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The dwelling part of the house which I occupy on Fourth street, between Main and Market. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street. oc7 d1f

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The large storehouse, No. 11 Main street, bet. First and Second. Apply on the premises. se18 d1f

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two nice front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board, at No. 42 southeast corner Second and Walnut sts. fe25 d3*

BOARDING—A handsomely furnished front room in a private family, with a nice table and all the comforts of a home, for gentleman and wife, No. 386 Jefferson street, between Tenth and Eleventh. Best of references required. fe23 deod6*

BOARDING.—Two very desirable furnished rooms, suitable for families, with No. 1 board; also two or three single gentlemen. Location central. Apply at No. 100 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth. no17-deod1f

BOARDING—Nice, comfortable rooms, one a front room, with board, for families or gentlemen only, at No. 187 Third street, between Green and Walnut. Good references required. fe14 d1f

BOARDING—A pleasant front room with small room attached, for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, at 105 Chestnut street, bet. Third and Fourth. References exchanged. ja21 d1f

BOARDING—LUCAS' RESTAURANT, in Central Market, Louisville, Ky., the best cheap boarding-house in the city. Board per week $5, or 8 tickets for $1—good for any meal. Meal hours: breakfast, 6 to 8; dinner, 12 to 3; supper, 5½ to 8. Saloon is stocked with the finest liquors in the city. d20 d1f

BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Third and Green streets, opposite Post-office. L. STRAUS, Agent. oc18d1f

MEDICAL.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104 1-2 Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures poisons of the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c., in one-half the time of ordinary treatment. Also treats with perfect success all troubles arising from abuse or excesses in old or young.

Dr. L. has made office practice his special study for twenty years; has had more experience in this "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured upward of 10,000 cases in Louisville alone. Disease incident to females treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppression, Irregularities, Whites, Nervous Debility, Painful Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Superior quality of Male Safes, 50c each or 5 for $2. Sent by mail. Consultation free and confidential. fe19 d1f

JENKINS' TONIC

IS THE TRUE TONIC,

AND THE BEST MEDICINE IN USE.

IT GIVES RELIEF TO

The Weak,	The Bilious,
The Debilitated,	The Bloodless,
The Pale and Puny,	The Prostrated,
The Chlorotic,	The Despondent,
The Lymphatic,	The Scrofulous,
The Consumptive,	The Rickety,
The Convalescent,	The Nervous,
The Dyspeptic.	

THOS. E. JENKINS & CO., Corner Third and Walnut sts. o19 MoW Th&m

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Office No. 76½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1850, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1860, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhoea or seminal weakness from early errors, gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, syphilis in all its stages, affections of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents.

The Consulting Surgeon of this celebrated Dispensary, and Author of the above work, may be consulted personally or by letter on all the diseases of which it treats. Patients at a distance treated by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the country on receipt of a statement of the case.

Consultations private, and all business strictly confidential.

Read the above work before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and thus avoid quackery. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Ky. ja15 d

MISSISQUOI

SPRING WATER,

FOR SALE BY PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS.

Cures Cancer,

Cures SCROFULA,
Cures CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS,
And all the Impurities of the Blood,

AND THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR

BRIGHT'S DISEASE!

AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi.

PAMPHLETS, containing an account of many Wonderful Cures, attested by eminent Physicians and others, can be had gratis by calling at or addressing a note to MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, No. 535 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. d3 d3m

RAILROADS.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads.

ON AND AFTER JAN. 19, 1869, passenger trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Louisville at 6:30 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; Accommodation, 6:15 P. M. Arrive at Frankfort at 9:15 A. M., [illegible] P. M.; Lagrange, 6:00 P. M. Arrive at Lexington at [illegible] A. M., 7:30 P. M. Leave Lexington at 6:20 A. M., [illegible] P. M. Leave Lagrange at 7:30 A. M. Leave Frankfort at 7:30 A. M., [illegible] P. M. Arrive at Louisville at 11:30 A. M., [illegible] P. M.; Accommodation, 9:30 A. M.

The 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. trains leaving Louisville, make close connection at Christiansburg with stages for Shelbyville, [illegible], and after January 21, connect at Eminence. Through fare to Shelbyville $2 35. ja23 d1f SAMUEL GILL, Gen. Supt.

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad.

[illegible]

The Only All Rail Route to the East, North and West.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave and arrive at Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

[illegible]

For information, through tickets, and connections, call at company's office, corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky. HORACE SCOTT, General Superintendent. Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 7, 1869. jy4

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
—AND—
MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

[illegible]

ON and after JAN. 21st, 1869, trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville	5:50 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
Arrive at Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Humboldt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at 6:45 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at 3:00 A. M. and 6:05 P. M.

Sleeping Cars on 6:15 P. M. train, running through to Nashville, Humboldt and New Orleans without change. Passengers on morning train from Louisville take sleeping car at Bowling Green, running through to Memphis.

Richmond Branch train leaves Louisville at [illegible] P. M. for Lebanon, Danville, Stanford, Lancaster and Richmond, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Mt. Vernon Accommodation train leaves Stanford at [illegible] on arrival of train from Louisville, for Crab Orchard, Brodhead and Mount Vernon.

Bardstown train leaves Louisville at 3:50 P. M.

The Bardstown train connects at Samuels' Station with stages for Fairfield, Bloomfield and Chaplin.

The 6:15 P. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily.

All other trains run daily except Sunday. ALBERT FINK, jy4 d1f General Supt. L. and N. R.R.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY S. T. MOORE,

127 N. W. corner Main and Fourth streets.

New and Second-hand Furniture, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Marble-top Sideboards, Bed and Smoking Lounges, Carpets, Sociables, Clocks, Cook Stoves, &c.,

AT AUCTION

THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, February 25, at 10 o'clock. Terms cash. f25 S. T. MOORE, Auctioneer.

BY MITCHELL, CLEMENTS & CO

157 Main street.

Large Stock of Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver-plated Ware, Fine Cutlery, &c., for account of Moss & Hyams,

ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 24 and 25, at 10½ A. M.

This stock embraces all styles, qualities, and prices, and the attention of merchants and dealers is especially called to it. Goods on exhibition to day. Sale positive. Terms cash.

fe23 d3 MITCHELL, CLEMENTS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

Of Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, &c.

ON THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 9½ A. M., we will sell a variety of staple and fancy dry goods, notions, &c., comprising bleached and brown shirtings and sheetings, prints, ginghams, bleached and colored alpacas; blue, gray, and brown jeans; cassimeres, cotton stripes, crash, table diaper, bed spreads, silk handkerchiefs, cotton and merino hosiery, gloves, white shirts, over-shirts, skirt braid, hoop skirts, suspenders, enameled bags, shirt fronts, &c.; also retail stock, stock goods, &c.

Also, at 12 M., an assortment clothing, consisting of black and colored sacks and pants, cassimere suits, jeans, half suits, &c. Terms cash.

fe25 T. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

A Handsome Residence on Eighth Street AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, the 1st of March, at 3½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, situated on the east side of Eighth street, four doors south of Broadway, we will sell a delightful two-story brick residence, nearly new, containing 7 rooms, good cellar, gas and water. The house has a stone foundation, also a beautiful iron verandah and front fence, metal roof, &c., all in good order. Lot 30x200 feet to an alley 20 feet wide. The Sixth street cars pass within half a square of the premises.

TERMS—One-third cash; the remainder in 6 and 12 months, with interest and lien.

fe25 dtd PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALES.

Sale of Club House Furniture.

AS assignee of Julius Mendel, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, at the Concordia Club rooms, in Odd-Fellows' Hall, north side Jefferson, between First and Second, at 10½ o'clock A. M. March 9, 1869, the furniture of said rooms, consisting of theater fixtures and stage scenery of good quality and in perfect order, 2 billiard tables, 104 hall chairs, 4 large office stoves, 3 center tables, 15 oak playing tables, 1 fine office table, 9 window-shades, 1 black-boards, 6 fine chandeliers, 2 counters, 1 oak sideboard, 1 desk, 32 benches, matting and oil-cloth, gas piping, &c. Terms cash.

f25&mr8 STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

Sale of Notes and Accounts.

AS assignee of R. H. Crittenden, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, at the Court-house door in Louisville, Ky., at 11 o'clock A. M. March 8, 1869, the notes and accounts belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, amounting to about $5,478 77. Terms cash.

f25&mr8 STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

Sheriff's Sale.

Johnson, Newman & Co., plff's., vs. Marriner & Mitchell, dfts.

BY virtue of an order of sale in this case, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, on Saturday, the 27th day of February, 1869, a large lot of assorted Dry Goods and Groceries.

fe24 d4 THOMAS SHANKS, D. Sh'ff. JNO. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Marshal's Sale.

John W. Hughes against Wm. H. Hardy. In Chancery, No. 21,917.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's claim and costs:

One gold watch (No. 19,864,) marked M. J. Tobias, and chain, one molasses can and stand, one butter dish, one fruit dish, one fruit spoon, two butter knives, one fish knife, four napkin rings, five forks, three spoons, nine teaspoons, one trunk and chest. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Depts. fe24

Marshal's Sale.

Mary Ann Taylor, &c., against Oldham Taylor, &c. In Chancery, No. 21,879.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, two tracts of land adjoining, lying and being in Jefferson county, Ky., about 11 miles eastwardly from the city of Louisville, on the waters of Floyd's Fork, and near to and south of the Louisville, and Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, being the same two tracts of land conveyed by Wm. H. Dooke and wife to Geo. W. Twidwell, and on March 24, 1856, conveyed by Geo. W. Twidwell to John W. Barr, trustee, and Wm. R. Taylor, together containing by actual survey 80 acres and 91 poles. Said land is more fully described in Deed Book No. 100, page 491 in Clerk's office, Jefferson County Court.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Depts. fe24

Marshal's Sale.

D. F. Hogan against J. C. Mandeville, &c. In Chancery, No. 22,09?.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months,

A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree in pleadings mentioned, described as follows: Lying on the west side of Sixth street, beginning at a point on the west line of Sixth street 58 feet north of Lexington street; thence with said west line of said Sixth street north 21 feet; thence back westwardly and parallel to Lexington street the same width 200 feet to an alley, being the north 21 feet conveyed to said Hogan & Dutell by John G. Barret and wife by deed, dated June 8, 1868, recorded in book 114, page 615.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies. fe24

PUBLIC SALE.

Farm Utensils & Household Furniture.

ON MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will sell, at public sale, at the late residence of M. D. Robards, deceased, in Jefferson county, four miles from city of Louisville, on the Newburg road, the following property, to-wit: 2 horses, 4 cows, 1 yoke oxen, 11 head of hogs, 1 buggy and harness, 1 four-horse wagon, 1 horse cart, 1 spring wagon; lot of plows, harrows, and cultivators; 1 ox cart, 1 mowing machine, 1 Kentucky harvester, 1 corn-sheller, 1 grindstone and gearing. Also a lot of corn, hay, oats, and stock fodder; lot of bacon and lard, and about 450 bushels potatoes. Terms made known on the day of sale. THOS. S. ROBARDS, Executor of M. D. Robards, dec'd.

20 acres of land will be rented privately. fe21 d6*

Auction Sale of Government Property

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 22, 1869.

WILL be sold at public auction on the ground, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., Feb. 27, 1869, all the buildings known as Crittenden Barracks, with fence inclosing the same, in the city of Louisville, Ky. The buildings to be removed as soon as they may be vacated previous to the 10th of April, 1869, on or before which time all will be turned over to the purchaser. Terms—cash on delivery.

By order General Swords. H. E. RANSOM, fe23 dtd Brvt. Lieut. Col., Q. M.

Suburban Residence near Fair Ground for Sale.

ON MONDAY, April 19, 1869, I will sell at marshal's sale the place on which I now reside, situated on the Shelby pike, one mile from the city limits, containing 22½ acres of land. The place is very accessible to the city, being only three minutes' walk to the fair grounds, with six daily trains, twenty minutes' walk to street cars, and thirty minutes' drive to the Court-house.

I will sell at an earlier day, provided I can get a suitable bid for the place.

fe11 d2awtm-Th&Su ORMSBY GRAY.

Public Sale of a Fine Jefferson County Farm.

AS assignee of G. G. Knapper, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock A. M. THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1869, a tract of 130½ acres of land in Jefferson county, Ky., on the Brownsboro road, between 9 and 10 miles from Louisville, being the same recently sold by C. S. W. Dorsey to said bankrupt. Improvements consist of a two-story framed log house, with 8 rooms (including kitchen and servant's room), carriage house, stable with crib attached, hemp house, double corn crib, smoke house, hen house, spring house, log servants' house; 60 acres well fenced, balance indifferently. There is an abundance of water (from wells, springs, and creeks,) for family use and for stock. Terms: One-third cash; balance in 6, 12, and 18 months, with lien and personal security. Interest on deferred payment.

fe3 d&wtd STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STOCK FARM—We will sell, on the 15th of April next, on the premises, on a credit of one and two years, at public auction, the Big Spring Farm. This is one of the finest farms in Tennessee, situated on the Lebanon and Rome turnpike, 3 miles west of the former and seven miles from Rome, on the Cumberland river, and containing about 1,000 acres. There are five settlements on the farm, good improvements, 600 acres of rich level land in cultivation, and remainder in timber, and blue grass. It is a neighborhood convenient to schools, churches and markets. All the cereals are produced in great abundance. Blue grass grows as well as in the blue grass regions of Kentucky. A large spring issues in the center of it, and forms a creek, affording a sufficiency of running water for all farm and stock purposes, and to drive almost any kind of a machine. It will be sold in a body or in lots to suit purchasers, and can be bought privately at any time before sale. This good, and the tract can be divided into four or five settlements. O. GREEN, C. and M., R. J. TARVER, Special Commissioner. All persons wishing to purchase will address TARVER & GOLLADAY, Lebanon, Tenn. fe8 deod3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Words of Wisdom for Young Men on the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF-HELP for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. ja28 deod3m

Thirty Years' Experience in the Treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—The cheapest book ever published—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by a report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. my1 d&w

[Advertisement.]

DeGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL

IS warranted to cure Rheumatism, Deafness, Frosted Limbs, Piles, and all Sores and pains on Man and Beast in from one to five days; and for Dyspepsia, and all Diseases of Kidneys, Stomach, and Lungs use DeGrath's Electric Herb Pills. Price of Oil 50c and $1 per bottle, and Pills 25c per box. For sale by druggists and dealers everywhere. Depot Philadelphia, Pa. fe6 d3m

Dr. C. Brown & Co.'s Patent Dropsy and Gravel Medicine.

FOR SALE at No. 132 State street, New Albany, Indiana, or by PETER, POWERS, & COOPER, or SPRINGER & BRO., Louisville, Ky. ja5 d3m

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1869.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Formation of the County of Menefee—Kentucky River Improvement—Last Hours of the Conventional Interest Bill—Insurance Legislation—Louisville, Harrodsburg, and Virginia Railroad—Obstructions in the Cumberland River—Joe. Jefferson, &c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 24, 1869.

THE MORNING SESSION.

Business to-day was brisk enough in the House, though I thought that, like the famous "Alexandrine line" or the "wounded serpent," or both, it "dragged its slow length along" rather wearily in the Senate.

THE COUNTY OF MENEFEE.

The call of the counties was being gone through with in the House, when Carroll, the county represented by the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, being reached, that gentleman arose and announced that the Committee on Propositions and Grievances had been for some days ready to report a bill, drafted in accordance with the wishes of the people concerned, for the organization of a new county, to be called Menefee, to be composed of portions of Morgan, Wolf, Bath, Powell, Estill and Magoffin, and that he willingly surrendered any right he might be possessed of under the call to enable that committee to report. Leave was thereupon given and the committee reported the bill accordingly, which passed the House *nem con.* A county-seat is to be selected for the county by certain designated commissioners, and the county organization is to go into effect on the first of May. The bill will of course be concurred in by the Senate. Menefee county, it is scarcely necessary to mention, is named in honor of that gifted Kentuckian, Hon. Richard H. Menefee, who, having given alike in the practice of his profession, in the State Legislature, and in the national House of Representatives unmistakable evidences of a genius and power neither inferior to those of the most celebrated orators of ancient times, nor to the almost god-like endowments of Clay, Webster, and Calhoun, was struck down by the shaft of death even as the eagle in his flight to the sun is laid low by the hunter's ball. Would to Heaven the Clays, the Websters, the Calhoons, and Menefees of the glorious and happy past had now the control of national affairs in the place of the miserable demagogues whose mediocre talents and utter want of patriotism are bringing calamity and ruin upon the land! I should have mentioned that the county seat of the new county is to be called Frenchburg, in honor of Judge French, formerly a distinguished Kentucky Congressman, and with whom Mr. Menefee entered into generous rivalry in the good old days when, though parties vied with each other for the ascendancy, the objects and principles of both were squared by the Constitution and a regard for the general welfare.

KENTUCKY RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The Senate bill appropriating $5,000 for the removal of obstructions in the North Fork of Kentucky river was rejected by the House this morning.

CONVENTIONAL INTEREST BILL.

With sincere regret I announce the fact that the proposition to establish a conventional rate of interest was finally killed in the House this morning. The motion for a reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill was rejected was most ably supported by Mr. Justice, of Logan, who made what I may say without exaggeration was a splendid effort even for him, and as it seemed to your correspondent adduced conclusive and unanswerable arguments in favor of the enactment of such a law as that proposed, but a majority of the members, I am sorry to say, remained still unconvinced, and so the motion was voted down. Mr. Reed, of Larue, delivered an argument against reconsideration, which, considering the lameness of his cause, was very creditable indeed. The next Legislature of Kentucky will probably see things in a clearer and better light.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

The report of the committee to whom was referred the report of the special committee on insurance, together with the substitutes and amendments proposed, was made a special order for the Senate to-day, but the committee was given until to-morrow to report. I understand that the main feature in which the bill to be reported will differ from that made by Mr. Cooke's committee will be that, instead of a separate insurance board or bureau being established, insurance supervision is to devolve upon the Auditor. In other respects the provisions of the bill to be reported to-morrow will essentially coincide with those contained in Mr. Cooke's original bill. I cannot doubt that the requisite legislation for the protection of our citizens against bogus insurance companies will be made. Everybody seems to be impressed with the idea that something ought to be done to guard the people of the Commonwealth against the systematic swindling laid bare by the report of the special insurance committee of the Senate.

LOUISVILLE, HARRODSBURG AND VIRGINIA RAILROAD.

The bill chartering the Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia Railroad Company came up for consideration in the House to-day, and was, after considerable discussion, and some attempt at amendment, passed.

CONSISTENT LEGISLATION.

A strong feeling exists on the part of many members that as the Legislature has persistently refused to allow individuals, under any circumstances, to receive more than six per cent. for their money, corporations should be subjected to the same rule. A corporation has been defined to be a body without a soul, and as every individual Kentuckian is individually a body with a soul, it seems but proper that if a discrimination is to be made at all it should be rather favorable to the latter than the former.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO NAVIGATION.

A bill proposing a considerable appropriation for the removal of obstructions to navigation in the Cumberland river occupied a great part of the morning in the Senate, and still remains to be disposed of. Numerous amendments were submitted, among which was one for an appropriation of $10,000 for Clark river by Mr. Turner, one of a similar amount for Tradewater river by Mr. Spalding, one for a like sum for Little river by Mr. Holt, one for a like sum to the South fork of Kentucky river by Mr. Little, and one for an equal appropriation toward improving Salt river by Mr. Field. The Salt river amendment called Mr. R. Tarvin Baker to his feet, and it is hardly necessary to say that from recent observation that gentleman was enabled to give a minute and satisfactory account of the various bars and other obstructions at which he was constrained to stop during his excursion last August. As Mr. Baker, affected by the theme, went on feelingly to dilate upon the difficulties he encountered, an attentive and sympathizing page placed before him a pitcher of water, and Judge Fields, pouring out a glass of the liquid contents, politely handed it to him. Thereupon the eloquent speaker, as if suddenly brought to consciousness, paused in his flow of oratory, took the glass in his extended hand and exclaiming with Rip Van Winkle, "I swore off, but I won't count this!" resumed his seat, amid the suppressed plaudits of his fellow Senators. The last amendment offered was one by Mr. Chandler, and was to the effect that, should any money remain in the Treasury after the appropriations, it should be applied to the clearing away of obstructions from the rest of the small streams of Kentucky, including Buckhorn creek, in Taylor county. I think the indications are not at all favorable for the passage of the bill.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

An afternoon session of the House was held yesterday, as usual, and was occupied altogether with the consideration and passage of local bills.

THE SPEAKER'S GAVEL.

At the afternoon session yesterday the Speaker discovered, on assuming his place, that his gavel was missing. Now, the gavel of Mr. Speaker Bunch is by no means like Mr. Colfax's is described, a toy-gavel, but is a most substantial and serviceable article, intended for vigorous and energetic use, and not unfrequently most vigorously and energetically used by our Kentucky Speaker. A search was at once instituted by the Sergeant-at-Arms for the missing implement, and at length it was discovered, concealed in the desk of one of the gravest and most respectable members. How it got there remains a mystery, the owner of the desk stoutly denying all knowledge of the matter.

DESTRUCTION OF STOCK ON RAILROADS.

A bill making the Nashville Railroad Company responsible for cattle destroyed along the line of the road was so amended by the Senate this morning as to make it applicable to all the railroads in the State, and so passed. It is perhaps well enough in England, where railroad corporations are able to stand it, to require them to fence in their roads from one end to the other, but here, where such enterprises need fostering and care and every encouragement, anything of the sort would, to say the least, be exceedingly impolitic. Railroad companies were made strictly accountable for injuries to stock some years ago in Indiana, Illinois and perhaps other Western States, but such legislation was soon demonstrated to be incompatible with the public interest, and the false step was retraced. It is, of course, right and proper that persons living along the route of railroads should be protected in their property against wanton destruction or injury; but, while this is so, on the other hand care should be taken that no unreasonable restrictions should be imposed upon railroad enterprise.

THE THEATER TO-NIGHT.

This evening the celebrated comedian, Joseph Jefferson, is to make his first appearance at Frankfort in Rip Van Winkle. Two days ago the reserved seats were all taken, and would have been had there been thrice as many. Such an audience has never filled Major Hall as will be there to-night. To-morrow Mr. Jefferson's second and last representation before a Frankfort audience will take place, and then, as to-night, I confidently predict that the hall will be filled to overflowing. Even Lent and fulminations from the pulpit cannot and will not prevent people from going to witness the inimitable personations of the talented Jefferson.

A NEW BRIDGE.

The late casualty at the bridge connecting South Frankfort with the main part of the town, though it is speedily to be repaired, has, it seems, had the effect of inaugurating a movement for the erection of a new bridge, free of toll, across the Kentucky. I understand that the enterprise is to be prosecuted as soon as the necessary authority can be obtained from the Legislature. Z.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

[Reported for the Courier-Journal.]

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1869.

The Senate met and was called to order at the usual hour.

Mr. Winfrey moved the reconsideration of the rejection of a House bill for the benefit of school district No. 29, in Clinton county.

The same was in possession of the House, and leave was granted to withdraw the same with a view to reconsideration.

Mr. Gardner presented a petition, which was received and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

REPORTS.

Mr. Leslie—Finance—A bill to fix the corporate boundaries of Cave City, in Barren county. Passed.

Same—A House bill to release to the town of Smithland Kentucky's right and title to Cumberland Hospital. Passed.

Mr. Carlisle—Judiciary—Was discharged from the further consideration of so much of the report of the Committee on Insurance as relates to the Southern Life and the Hope Insurance Companies, and the same was recommitted to the Committee on Insurance.

Same—Resolution—Directing the Auditor to report the amount of fees received by him up to October 10th, 1868, and the names of agents and officers of insurance companies. Adopted.

Mr. Cooke—Committee on Insurance—Made a report supplementary to that heretofore made, stating that the original report did the Southern Life Insurance Company injustice, and correcting the same; that said company was in a perfectly sound condition. 2,000 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Speaker (Johnson) presented to the Senate the response of the Auditor to resolution in regard to foreign insurance companies in arrears on account of taxes, and the agents of the same. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

An act requiring the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to pay for stock negligently killed on said road. Amended so as to make the bill general and applicable to all railroads, and to make the killing of stock along said lines *prima facie* evidence of negligence.

Mr. Dudley moved to postpone the consideration of this bill until twelve o'clock this day. Adopted.

An act to improve the South Fork of the Cumberland river. Appropriates the sum of $15,000 wherewith to remove obstructions, &c. Amended so as to require commissioners to enter into bond for the faithful performance of duty.

Mr. Turner proposed to amend by appropriating $10,000 for the improvement of Clark's river, in McCracken county, which was adopted.

Mr. Field proposed to appropriate $20,000 to Salt river improvements, as the difficulties of navigation on that romantic stream are well known to most of the Senators on the floor.

The yeas and nays being demanded and taken on this amendment, the result was yeas 9, nays 21.

Mr. Spalding proposed to amend by appropriating $10,000 for improvement of Tradewater river.

Mr. Holt proposed $10,000 for Little river, in Trigg county.

Mr. Lytile proposed $2,000 for the South Fork of Kentucky river.

Mr. Chandler proposed that the balance of the money in the Treasury be appropriated for the removal of obstructions in the small streams of this Commonwealth.

Numerous other amendments were proposed, which, with the bill, were cut off by —

SPECIAL ORDER.

An act to require the Louisville and Nashville railroad company to pay for stock killed on the line thereof.

The previous question was then ordered, and the result on the passage of the bill was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Bradley, Cardwell, Chandler, Cosby, Field, Garriott, Halbert, Holt, Johnson, Leslie, Lindsay, Martin, Spalding, Thompson, Turner, Vallandingham, Vories, Webb, and Winfrey—21.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker (Wm. Johnson), Messrs. Baker, Bruner, Carlisle, Cooke, Dudley, Lilly, Lytle, Parker, Standiford, and Swigert—11.

REPORTS.

Mr. Alexander—Internal Improvement—A bill for the benefit of the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company. Rejected.

Same—A bill to charter the Paducah and Gulf railroad company. Passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Baker, Bradley, Bruner, Cardwell, Carlisle, Chandler, Cooke, Cosby, Field, Garriott, Halbert, Holt, Johnson, Lindsay, Lytle, Martin, Parker, Spalding, Standiford, Swigert, Thompson, Turner, Vallandingham, Webb and Winfrey—27.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker (Wm. Johnson), Messrs. Boyd and Leslie—3.

Mr. Winfrey—Propositions and Grievances—A bill to extend the boundary of the town of Lancaster, in Garrard county. Passed.

Mr. Field—Circuit Courts—A House bill regulating the time of holding the courts in the Fourteenth Judicial District, with sundry amendments. Adopted and passed.

Mr. Vallandingham—A House bill to amend the charter of the Russellville and Owensboro railroad company. Passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Standiford proposed to take from the orders of the day a bill to charter the Louisville and Beargrass railroad company, and put the same on its passage. Said bill was amended and passed.

LEAVES, &C.

Mr. Martin—A bill for the benefit of R. W. Robertson, of Harrison county. Finance.

Mr. Thompson—A bill to amend the charter of the Clark County Agricultural Association. Internal Improvement.

Mr. Gardner—Enrollments—Made his report, and the Speaker signed the bills contained therein.

Mr. Cooke moved to withdraw from the hands of the Governor a bill to charter the Cumberland and Ohio railroad company. Rejected.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

W. T. Samuels, Assistant Secretary of State, presented a message from the Governor, announcing that he had signed sundry bills which had originated in the Senate.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

EVENING SESSION.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23.

Mr. Davis—Circuit Courts—To facilitate the finding of records in Hart county. Passed.

Same—Concerning the offices of Marshal and Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court. Passed.

Same—Senate bill for the benefit of Samuel Haycraft, late clerk of the Hardin Circuit Court. Reported the same, with the opinion that the same should not pass. Rejected.

Same—Senate bill for the benefit of the administrator of James F. Ware, late clerk of the Harrison Circuit Court. Reported the same, with the opinion that the same should not pass. Rejected.

Same—Senate bill to amend an act in relation to the Commissioner and Receiver of the Louisville Chancery Court. Reported the same, with the opinion that the same should not pass. Rejected.

Same—Senate bill to change the time of holding the Bullitt circuit court. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to regulate the time of holding the circuit courts in the Fifteenth Judicial District. Recommitted.

Mr. H. C. Martin—Circuit Courts—Senate bill for the benefit of T. G. Poor, late clerk of the Hickman circuit court. Reported the same with the opinion that the same should not pass. Rejected.

Same—Senate bill for the benefit of John D. Secrest, of Fleming county. Passed.

Same—To amend the act to empower county courts to take stock in turnpike roads in this Commonwealth, approved March 9th, 1868. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of Wm. B. Craddock, former sheriff of Hart county. Passed.

Mr. Justice—County Courts—To provide for indexing certain records in Jefferson county. Passed.

Same—To amend the charter of the Owensboro and Russellville railroad company. Passed.

Same—To fix the time of holding justices' courts in Bourbon county. Passed.

Same—To amend an act to establish a levy and county court for Jefferson county, approved Feb. 23, 1854. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of Ballard county. Passed.

Same—For the protection of farmers, and others, in Kenton county. Passed.

Same—To create an additional civil district in Washington county. Passed.

Same—To amend the charter of the town of Calhoun, in McLean county. Passed.

Same—To authorize the Mason County Court to sell the poor-house in said county, and reinvest the proceeds. Passed.

Same—To amend an act to authorize McLean county to vote on the road tax. Passed.

Same—Authorizing the Madison County Court to levy an additional tax. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of Gallatin county. Passed.

Same—To amend an act to provide for holding quarterly courts where the presiding judge is absent or cannot preside. Passed.

Same—To regulate the jurisdiction of justices in Carrsville civil district, in Livingston county. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to amend an act to authorize county courts to subscribe stock in turnpike roads, and for the benefit of Harrison county. Reported the same with an amendment, which was concurred in, and the bill passed.

Same—Senate bill to amend the road laws so far as the counties of Ballard and Hickman are concerned. Passed.

Same—To regulate the county levy of Shelby county. Passed.

Same—To amend an act authorizing the election of a police judge and town marshal in Brandenburg. Passed.

Same—To change the time of holding the quarterly courts in Christian county. Passed.

Same—To change the voting place in Point district, in Pulaski county. Passed.

Same—To empower the county court of Adair to sell delinquent lists. Recommitted.

Same—To provide certain books for Metcalfe county. Passed—yeas 62, nays 0.

Same—Senate bill enlarging the powers of the Metcalfe county court.

Same—Senate bill for the benefit of the Butler county court—authorizing them to issue bonds for certain purposes. Passed.

The House adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order and opened at the usual hour with prayer by the Rev. L. W. Seeley, of the Baptist Church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

A PETITION

was presented by Mr. Perkins and referred to the Committee on County Courts.

RESPONSE OF THE AUDITOR.

The Speaker laid before the House the response of the Auditor to a resolution of the House in relation to the fees of the Attorney General "received on executions against sheriffs and other officers," which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor by W. T. Samuels, Assistant Secretary of State, announcing that he had signed sundry enrolled bills which had originated in the House.

LEAVES.

The following leaves were introduced and appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. McKenzie—To incorporate the Hopkinsville Hotel Company.

Mr. Davis—To amend an act to prevent the wanton, malicious, or careless use of deadly weapons.

Same—To prohibit the slop or offal of distilleries from being emptied into running streams.

Mr. Markley—To incorporate the Foster, Berlin, and Willow Turnpike Road Company, in Bracken county.

Mr. Deaton—To appropriate $500 to the improvement of the Quicksand Fork of the Kentucky river.

Mr. Dodds—To charter a turnpike or gravel road from the town of Murray, Calloway county, to Aurora, in Marshall county.

Mr. Fearons—To amend the charter of the city of Newport.

Same—To give the clerk of the Campbell County Court time to give his official bond.

Same—To incorporate the Young Men's Sodality Library Association of the Church of Immaculate Conception, at Newport.

Mr. Perkins—To amend the charter of the city of Covington.

Same to incorporate the Kenton County Air Line Turnpike Road Company.

Same—For the benefit of the heirs of Austin P. Cox, deceased.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Yowell offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table, viz:

WHEREAS, It is represented to this House that discoveries of gold and silver mines have been made in the counties of Anderson, Franklin, and Owen, the development of which, it is believed, will add greatly to the material wealth of this State; therefore,

Resolved, That G. W. Craddock, J. Fry Lawrence, J. Hall Yowell, R. T. Davis, and Hart Gibson be appointed a special committee, and directed to report to this House all the facts they can ascertain in regard to the nature, quality, extent, locality, and probable value of said mines; and said committee shall also report such measures for the action of this House as, in their judgment, will best promote the development of the value of said mines.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. Bowles—Propositions and Grievances—To establish the county of Menifee. [Established out of parts of Bath, Montgomery, Morgan, Wolfe, and Powell counties, the county seat to be called Frenchville.] Passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then took up the bill to appropriate money to clear obstructions out of the North Fork of the Kentucky river. [Appropriates five thousand dollars for that purpose.] Rejected—yeas 47, nays 30—not receiving the constitutional majority.

The House then took up the motion to reconsider the vote by which a bill was rejected to establish a conventional rate of interest. [The bill rejected fixes the conventional rate of interest at 8 per cent.] Motion rejected—yeas 39, nays 46.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The House then took up, out of the orders of the day, an act to amend the charter of the Louisville, Harrodsburg, and Virginia Railroad Company, together with the substitute for said bill, and the amendments to said substitute.

The question pending was Mr. Browne's amendment to the substitute. Rejected.

Mr. Gibson offered an amendment, which was, that the bonds issued should not bear more than six per cent. interest. Rejected—yeas 15, nays 57.

The substitute was then adopted, and the bill passed as amended.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock P. M.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

House Discussion on a Bill to Establish Conventional Interest in Jefferson County.

[Special Phonographic Reports of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 24, 1869.

MR. JUSTICE—Mr. Speaker: When it was first proposed to make contracts for a greater rate of interest than six per cent. valid and binding by the law of the land, I was inclined to support the bill, but I must confess that I had some doubts as to the propriety of the proposed legislation, and also doubts as to whether the people desired it. Since that time, however, I have not only reasoned with myself in regard to the matter, but have made diligent inquiry among my constituents and among the people of the entire State, as far as I could communicate with them, in order to ascertain what was the feeling of the people upon this new and untried legislation in this Commonwealth. I, therefore, have tried to inform myself on the subject. On yesterday I conversed with a very intelligent gentleman, a man of extended financial experience, and he expressed it as his opinion that if this proposition was submitted to the money-borrowers exclusively that it would be recommended by four-fifths of that class in the State. The objection urged against the passage of the bill, as I understand, has been in the interest of the poor man. The rich man, I believe, has only one friend in the House—the gentleman from Butler (Mr. Phelps)—and however powerful the rich man may be, it is not to be wondered at that the poor man's side of the question has prevailed in this House when we take into consideration his numerical representation upon this floor.

I am not, Mr. Speaker, one of those who are in favor of the doctrine of free trade in money. I don't know how the friends of this bill may be in regard to this theory. Some may regard the price of the use of money not a legitimate subject of legislation at all, and that money should be placed upon the same basis as wheat, corn, potatoes or any other commodity that sustains life and is an article of absolute necessity. I believe money is a legitimate subject of legislation. I believe its value is conventional and is attached to it by the law of the country. It has no intrinsic value in itself, but is the creature of the law.

Then, Mr. Speaker, I think our inquiry should be: What is money? If it is worth only six per cent., it is the duty of the Legislature to attach that value to it, but, if it is worth ten per cent. per annum, it is our duty to attach that value to it and let the parties who desire to pay that per cent. for its use do so without a violation of law. Gentlemen know that within the last ten years—perhaps for a longer period—it has been a matter of impossibility almost to procure money for less than ten per cent, unless it was a matter of accommodation between neighbor and neighbor. I believe that if gentlemen will call up the cases in their own minds that they can now recollect, they will find that in nine-tenths of the cases in which money has been put out at interest it has been at ten per cent. If this be true that the lender is lending and the borrower is borrowing money and contracting at ten per cent., in violation of law, I insist that the statute of the country should conserve to the morals of those for whom we are legislating, by permitting that to be done lawfully which is now done unlawfully. It is the duty of all legislation to conserve morality, and when we can offer encouragement in that direction we should do so. In our social dealing with our fellow men we apply the term of reproach to the man who pleads the usury act. I have seen the plea put in in court. I have seen the sneer of contempt and the glance of reproach and scorn that is cast at the man who avails himself of the provision of this law. Shall we leave on our statute books a law that is so odious that the man who avails himself of its provisions incurs the scorn and contempt of his neighbors? I don't think, sir, it is wise or good policy to pursue such a course of legislation for that reason outside of any advantage that may arise in promoting prosperity and encouraging enterprise. Basing it purely upon the fact that public sentiment points the finger of scorn and contempt at the pleader of usury, I think sound policy demands a conventional interest law.

Sir, we know that there are thousands of men who pass off the stage of action who have never done anything by which their existence may be remembered—men who leave no footprints on the sands of time—who are but mere ciphers, and yet they may be men of capacity, and wholesome legislation would stimulate them to enterprise. I think that the Legislature should stimulate the enterprise in such men by placing means at their disposal, so far as law can do it. I think we should place money within the reach of the poor man as well as the rich, and encourage a spirit of enterprise, and by liberal legislation place money within the reach of the middle classes of society, so that it may not be monopolized by the wealthy. I was this morning set upon by a gentleman who quoted with pathetic eloquence from Goldsmith's Deserted Village the lines—

"Ill fares the land to hasting ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

I think, sir, you can more effectually cause the decay of men by refusing to encourage a spirit of enterprise, and by withholding from them the means with which they may embark in business, than you will by a repeal of your usury laws.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, it was first proposed to pass this bill especially for Jefferson county, and it was objected to on that account, and very properly so, too.

Gentlemen insist that this would be injustice to the State at large, and I find in numbers of country newspapers long articles under the flaming caption of "A Grand Scheme to enable Louisville to Control the Moneyed Interests of the State." It was characterized as such by the entire country press. This fact should be enough to rest our case in favor of a general law. Everybody cried out against it on the ground that it would make Louisville a great financial central power of the State.

Now, let gentlemen accompany me to Indiana, Missouri, and adjoining States, in which the same law exists that Louisville asked. What has made these States the receivers of the deposits of Kentucky? Without this legislation would not the State of Kentucky occupy the same relative position to those States that the rural districts would to the city of Louisville in case that law had been passed? Most assuredly it would; and the outcry is now against withholding the proposed legislation, the want of which is withdrawing our capital. It is withdrawing the money of the country into those Northwestern States, and there you will find the spirit of enterprise. You will find the poor man, who has a quarter section of land, on the *qui vive*, on the alert; and does not only use his own money, but does it to an advantage, because he can find the means to carry out any project that he may conceive.

I tell you that the capital of the State of Kentucky is driven away by our illiberal legislation. O, yes! say the gentlemen, but the taxes of Illinois and those other States that allow ten per cent. interest, are so enormous that when you take that into consideration, it counterbalances the amount, and ten per cent. there is no more than six per cent. here. This statement was made by my distinguished friend from Larue in arguing the question when before under consideration. He had no statistics before him. He didn't have any Auditor's report, but some lady who was visiting him had informed him that the taxes of Illinois was 5 40-100 dollars on the hundred dollars worth of property. I could not deny that the statement was an error, for I then knew nothing at all about the taxes of Illinois; but since that time I have made inquiry of persons who pay taxes in that State every year, and they tell me that taxes in the State of Illinois do not approximate anything like $5 20 on the hundred dollars. There might have been, in some particular locality, for the effecting of some special object, a necessity of increasing taxes to that amount; but from all that I can ascertain I do not think the rate of taxation in that State exceeds, to any considerable extent, that of Kentucky. So all this falls to the ground, a mere assertion; and until I see some proof of a different state of affairs, I will insist that the enterprise manifested in everything of this kind, north of the Ohio river, has drawn and will draw away the capital of Kentucky. I believe this is the case. If gentlemen will not allow Louisville this exclusive privilege—if they are not willing to sacrifice their interests in order to build up a great commercial metropolis, and a great financial center within their own borders—if they will not do this, why will they blindly sacrifice their interests in order to promote the interests of others who are perhaps their enemies? But, Mr. Speaker, it is argued that we are starting out upon a new and untried field of legislation—that the Democratic party has just come into power with the largest majority that we have had since the organization of the State government, and that as we have formerly got along without any legislation of this kind that we should continue to do so, let us be careful and cautious. Well, I admire caution, but I tell you that the legislation that was applicable to the wants of mankind a half or quarter of a century ago is not applicable to the wants to-day. Our business is to legislate for the present and not for the dead past. Throw off the shackles that bind you to the past and rise up like men to the living necessities of the day.

Sir, when your six per cent. law was applicable you navigated the Ohio river in a canoe, and you made the trip from Louisville to New Orleans with a flat boat in seventy days. Now the canoe and flat boat have given place to the floating palaces that plow the waters of your rivers. Then, sir, your transportation across the mountains was effected by long and tedious journeys in wagons; now you have almost annihilated space with your railroads. And to-day, sir, while we are here interposing obstacles in the way of our material prosperity, the locomotive is racing as it were with herds of wild buffalo and antelope in the distant plains of the Pacific slope; and yesterday's camping ground of the Indian is to-day the site of the flourishing city and the busy mart of trade. This Legislature should legislate for the living present and not for the dead past. If the path proposed is unexplored let us explore it. Let not a timid hesitation come between us and our prosperity, while we are outstripped on every side by those who have more courage. Mr. Speaker, I believe we should stimulate industry, conserve the morals of the people, and prevent a violation of law. I believe this measure will promote the wealth of the country. For this reason I shall give a cheerful and hearty support to this bill. I hope no gentleman will be deterred from voting for a just measure in consequence of the matter not being canvassed when he was elected, because I believe the people demand it, and I have never seen a single newspaper that objected to it or heard a single protest from any portion of the State by petition, letter, or otherwise. On the contrary all have advocated its passage.

☞ Louis Philippe, of France, whose very shrewd policy fatally overreached itself in the matter, once went to the trouble of bringing home from St. Helena the remains of the Emperor Napoleon; and some petitions have been just presented to the French Senate, asking that the ashes of Louis may be also brought back in the same way. The Senate, of course, could not see anything of a parallel in the cases, and there was a polite sarcasm in the reply that the restoration was a duty exclusively belonging to the family of the late King; that the wishes of the French people have nothing to do with it. The refusal implies that the Orleans family have permission to bury their dead in France. But they will not avail themselves of it, very probably. For the rest, there might have been some factious impertinence in those petitions.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

A Conflict of Jurisdiction Between Two Church Dignitaries.

THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN THE EPISCOPAL PULPIT.

Correspondence Between Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, and Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The article in the COURIER-JOURNAL today, copied from the Chicago Post, referring to the recent visit of Bishop Cummins to that city, demands the publication of the subjoined correspondence. You will, therefore, please give it a place in your paper.

Feb. 24, 1869.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 31, 1868.

MY DEAR BISHOP: An effort has been recently made in this city to establish a society entitled "for the promotion of Evangelical religion in the Northwest."

I am obliged to regard this as a movement designed to disturb my diocese, and factious in its character.

I am informed that a general meeting has been announced to take place in Trinity Church; and that you are expected to take a prominent part in it.

Under the impression that this may be so, I venture to express my hope that you will decline to give to it the sanction of your presence; or in any way connect your influence and office within the charge of a brother bishop, with a movement which he, in common with the large majority of the diocese, deemed schismatical and injurious.

You are satisfied, I am sure, from the past, that you would be at any time a welcome visitor in Chicago, and honored in its pulpits. But as presiding over, or connected with such a meeting as the one projected, your visit would be misconstrued and hurtful. Faithfully, your friend and brother, HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE.

To Rev. Dr. CUMMINS, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1st., 1869.

MY DEAR BISHOP: On December 31st I wrote you a letter, stating that a society had been originated in this city, which I was obliged to regard as a movement designed to disturb the peace of my diocese, and as factious in its character.

I also stated that a general meeting of the same had been projected to take place in Trinity church, and that you were expected to take a prominent part in that meeting.

Under this impression I ventured to express my desire that on fraternal courtesy you would decline to lend the sanction of your presence or in any way connect your influence and office with such a voluntary movement within the charge of a brother bishop, which, in common with a large majority of his clergy, he deemed to be injurious.

I gave you the assurance (which you would hardly need from me) that you would be at any time a welcome visitor in Chicago and honored in its pulpits, but that as presiding over, or connected with the proposed meeting, your visit would be injurious.

This was written as a private letter, and to this day had remained so as far as I am concerned. But I regret to say that no answer to it has been received from you, nor any intimation afforded me of your views and intentions.

It has been currently reported that my letter, or copy of it, in whole or part, has been in the hands of Mr. Cheney, of Christ church, and of others in Eastern cities; that you wrote to Rev. Mr. Sullivan your intention to fulfill your visit, with an offer to officiate for him on Sunday, the 17th ult. It has been reported through Chicago and elsewhere that I had officially inhibited you from officiating within my diocese. An article in the Milwaukee Sentinel has made an abusive attack on me for so doing, which article I inclose; that you were telegraphed by the Rector of Christ church not to come at present, and in consequence of this you did not fulfill the intention, which you otherwise would have done, of being in this city on Sunday, the 17th of January.

Under the circumstances, I think I have a claim on you for an explanation of the matter, and for some distinct assurance of the character of any visit you may make to my jurisdiction. If such a visit is to be honorably regarded as an indulgence of personal and social relations, you will be most welcome. If it is to commit you to any quasi sanction of partisan spirit and action in my diocese, I beg respectfully to say that I should regard it, after what has passed, as a serious breach of fraternal courtesy. And if you have, as rumored, consented to act, accredited by the "American Church Missionary Society" or its kindred organizations, the exercise of such an agency will raise questions still more serious, probably, in other jurisdictions as well as in my own.

Remaining very truly your friend and brother, HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE.

Rt. Rev. GEO. D. CUMMINS, Ass't Bishop of Ky.

PEWEE VALLEY, KY., Feb. 3, 1869.

MY DEAR BISHOP: Yours of the 1st instant has just reached me, and I hasten to give you a plain statement of facts, which I am very sure will relieve me of any seeming want of courtesy toward you, and at the same time will convince you of my most earnest desire to promote the peace and harmony of the church in your diocese. My first invitation to go to Chicago, for the purpose of addressing a public meeting in Trinity Church, came from the Rev. Mr. Sullivan, who informed me that an Evangelical Missionary Society had been organized in Chicago, and that I was invited to speak at its anniversary on the 23d of January. He did not mention the official name or title of the organization, and I concluded that it was a society auxiliary to our three great societies, viz: the Evangelical Knowledge Society, the Evangelical Education Society, and the Church Missionary Society. Very shortly after Mr. Sullivan's letter, and after my acceptance of the invitation, a second letter came from Mr. S., telling me of a visit from yourself to him, on which occasion you announced your purpose to oppose a prompt and determined resistance to the society. The same mail brought your letter of December 31st to me, in which you characterized the new society as "factious and schismatical and designed to disturb the peace of your diocese," and you expressed your desire that I should decline to "lend it the sanction of my presence, or in any way connect my influence and office with it." This letter placed me in a most embarrassing position. To accede to your request would, in my judgment, be acquiescing, at least seemingly, in your judgment of the society, and condemning my brethren, whose reputation was very dear to me. I could not believe that such men as Cheney, Sullivan and Powers, faithful and long-tried presbyters, could be guilty of designing to disturb your diocese, or of promoting schism. At the same time, it was painful to deny your request, especially in view of the past pleasant personal relations between us. I determined to make the effort to induce the brethren connected with the new society to change their organization, so as to make it an auxiliary to the three societies alluded to above, and thus, as I supposed, to disarm all opposition from you.

Hence the long delay in replying to your letter of December 31st. I have corresponded with Mr. Cheney, Mr. Powers and Mr. Sullivan, but up to this time I have had no official reply to my suggestion. The Executive Committee had appointed a meeting for the 2d of February, but I have not heard of their action. They are aware that my consent to speak is held in abeyance, and depends very much upon a fuller knowledge of the character and aims of the society. I have not yet seen the constitution of the society, and only within a few days past have I met with a list of its officers. Many of them are known to me, and command my entire confidence. With the published opinions of one of them I differ most widely. I refer to the articles in one of our church papers, advocating and urging that Evangelical men should leave the Protestant Episcopal Church, because their liberty in Christ is denied them within the church. I do not believe that the eminent clergymen and laymen who are associated with him in this society have any sympathy with his views in this matter. I am very sure that they hold with myself and every bishop of the Evangelical school that it is our duty to oppose those who seek to divide and destroy the church, as well as those who seek to assimilate her to the corrupt and idolatrous communions of the oriental and Papal churches. For myself I love the Protestant Episcopal Church more fervently as life advances. To me she is the fair and pure bride of Christ, "the glory of the Reformed churches," as Bishop Hobart called her in 1814, in his sermon before the general convention of that year; loyal to Christ and His truth in her articles, offices, and homilies, and probably as free from imperfections as a church can be composed of fallible men, in whom the work of God's grace is always incomplete.

The above statement, I trust, will answer your call for an explanation of matters connected with your first letter. I sent it to Mr. Cheney because I deemed it right that the society should know your feeling toward it, and as you did not mark it "private," or express a desire to have it so regarded, I did not think it a breach of confidence to permit others to read it. With regard to my promise to preach in Trinity church on the 17th ult., it was based upon the hope that the Society would adopt my suggestion and hold a meeting there in behalf of our general Evangelical societies. Mr. Cheney's telegram was to inform me that the meetings of all kinds were postponed for the present. Your letter of Feb. 1st, however, raises a new and more serious issue; and I am deeply pained to find that you have taken a position which my conscience compels me to oppose and resist. You say in the concluding paragraph of your letter:

"And if you have—as rumored—consented to act accredited by the 'American Church Missionary Society,' or its kindred organizations, the exercise of such an agency will raise questions still more serious, probably, in other jurisdictions as well as in my own."

It is true, "as rumored," that I have consented, or rather promised, the societies alluded to by you, to go to Cincinnati, Chicago, and other places, to advocate their claims; and it is my purpose to visit Chicago on Sunday, Feb. 21st, to preach for and ask offerings in behalf of the "American Church Missionary Society," and the "Evangelical Education Society," both of which have been so lately bereaved of their secretaries by the awful calamity on the Ohio river in December last. If I understand your allusion, my dear Bishop, it is to raise a question as to my right to make such appeals in your diocese. If so, it involves a great principle of right and freedom, and I cannot give place to such claim for an instant. These three great organizations are the legitimate modes in which a large portion of our church seek to advance their principles, and to extend "the truth as it is in Jesus," in all honest loyalty and fervent love to the church. To deny them the right, at all proper times and places, to propagate and extend those principles, is a step fraught with imminent peril to the welfare of the church, and as one who would sacrifice all but Christ's truth to preserve the peace and harmony of the church, I earnestly implore you not to raise such a question, never before raised, and the agitation of which is to be most deeply deplored.

I am most faithfully yours, GEO. D. CUMMINS, Asst. Bishop of Kentucky.

To Bishop WHITEHOUSE.

P. S. To avoid misapprehension, I think it best to state now that I shall feel at liberty to make any use of this correspondence that may seem desirable, to which I suppose you can have no objection. G. D. C.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11, 1869.

RT. REV. AND DEAR SIR: I received in due course your letter of February 3d. I regret to say that it is far from satisfactory to me in its explanation of the manner in which you deemed proper to use my private letter, or the relations you have assumed in my diocese.

The original cause for your visit having been withdrawn by the action of the body you promised to address; and your effort having failed to connect that society as auxiliary to the three great societies, I have more reason to be grieved that you force a new issue by the peremptory notice you give me of your purpose to visit Chicago "to preach and ask offerings on Sunday, 21st instant, in behalf of the 'A. C. M. S.' and 'Education Society.'"

I have forwarded full copies of the correspondence, with my remarks on the same, to Bishop Smith, Frankfort. I have given him notice of my "protest" against the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, assuming, in virtue of a traveling agency from the American Church Missionary Society, the right to act without consent within the jurisdiction of another bishop, or contrary to his expressed wishes. I now respectfully present to you my protest against your assumed authority, and your contemplated visit on the time indicated.

Remaining your friend and brother, HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE, Bishop of Illinois.

To Rt. Rev. GEO. D. CUMMINS, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Kentucky.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12, 1869.

RIGHT REV. AND DEAR SIR: Yours of the 11th inst. reached me on the eve of leaving home for Cincinnati, and up to this time I have not had the leisure to reply to it.

You announce to me that you have given notice to Bishop Smith of your protest against my "assuming the right to act without consent within the jurisdiction of another bishop, or contrary to his expressed wishes." And you present to me a "protest" against my "assumed authority," &c.

In reply to this, I most earnestly disclaim and disavow any assumption of authority within your diocese. I have never made such a claim, nor do I now make it. I only claim the right which the church allows to the humblest presbyter, of accepting an invitation from the rector of any church to preach to his people, and ask for contributions from them in behalf of any lawful church work. This right I have not lost by becoming a bishop, and surely this is not the assumption of power within the diocese of another bishop.

As to the matter of courtesy, I claim to have granted you this, when I declined to speak for the new society lately organized in this city; and in this course I have been moved by an earnest desire to promote peace and harmony in the church. I now again earnestly entreat you not to raise the issue by denying the right alluded to above. For twenty years past bishops have been in the habit of pleading the cause of the Evangelical Knowledge Society within the dioceses of other bishops, without a word of protest being raised against their action; and I am very sure that they will not now willingly surrender such a right.

Assuring you once more of my regret that any controversy should have arisen between us, and of my earnest desire to quiet all agitation, I am most faithfully yours, GEO. D. CUMMINS.

The Rt. Rev. H. J. WHITEHOUSE, D. D.

INSURANCE.

The Experience of Foreign Insurance Companies in Kentucky.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

May I ask the use of your columns for a brief reply to the closing paragraph in your editorial of this morning, on the insurance bill? You say, "that all substantial foreign companies, doing business in the State, should be required to keep constantly invested here an amount equal to their probable losses that might become due to citizens of the State, so that our market may not be drained to enrich the markets of the North and East." Are you aware that the experience of a large majority of the so-called *foreign* companies that have been insuring the property of our citizens for the past ten years has been an unprofitable one, and that so far from withdrawing money from our midst to enrich other communities, they have paid in losses and State expenses largely more than they have received in premiums? Indeed, not a few of these companies have suffered so severely, that despairing of making their losses good out of any future business in the State, they have withdrawn their agencies; and some of the largest of those that still remain in the State, are many thousand dollars poorer by reason of their Kentucky business. These statements are not made at random, but from actual knowledge of the facts.

It is not reasonable then to require that these companies shall keep constantly invested here any portion of their assets, and all the more so, because it is not and will not be claimed that such investment is requisite as a security to the citizens that they will pay their losses. No one acquainted with the history of the insurance business transacted in the State by these foreign companies, will assert that there is need of any guarantee of their good faith. They are too well known, and have been too often tried, have paid too many losses, and their promptness and liberality in paying has been too constantly manifested to require that any guarantee shall be asked of them for a full and ready compliance with all their obligations in the future, as in the past.

Let our Legislature by all means make such a law as shall require all insurance companies, wheresoever incorporated or organized, whether in our own State or elsewhere, to give the fullest and most satisfactory evidence that they are possessed of the necessary capital to transact business safely to themselves and to the citizens; and it will accomplish all that is needed to drive out of existence worthless companies, and make the business respectable and reliable, no matter whether the corporations doing it be of home or foreign creation.

JUSTICE.

THE WAR OF 1812.

Meeting of Veterans in Paris, Ky.

[From the Paris Citizen, 23d.]

The third annual meeting of the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 was held at the court-house, in this city, on yesterday, February 22d. There were thirty veterans of the war of 1812 in attendance, the oldest of whom, Uncle Joe Shawhan, was eighty-eight years of age, and the youngest, Thos. Lindsay, was upward of seventy. There were men among them who had made their mark in their country's history, and others the progenitors of heroes who had illustrated their names in later wars.

On motion, Gen. Leslie Combs, of Fayette county, was called to the chair, and Capt. John Martin, of Clark, was appointed Secretary.

In taking the chair, Gen. Combs made a few happy and pertinent remarks to the "boys," promising to speak more at length before the close of the meeting.

We regret exceedingly that there was no reporter present to take down his remarks, word by word, as they fell from his lips. We will not do him the injustice to attempt even a synopsis of his speech. It was a rapid review of the important events—the political, social and scientific progress of the last eighty years—commencing with the French revolution and going hurriedly over the important events which had transpired since that time—alluding in the course of his remarks to the matchless bravery of both the soldiers of the North and South in the late war, and interspersing his address with timely and forcible illustrations. He then alluded to the remarkable material progress of the age in which they had lived—the invention of turnpikes by McAdam; the application of steam by Fulton; the discovery of telegraphing by Morse; the inauguration of the vast system of railways throughout the country. In 1829, when he introduced a bill into the Kentucky Legislature asking for the charter of the Frankfort and Lexington railroad, many of the members of that body thought he was a fit subject for the Asylum at Lexington. The first car propelled by steam in this country was made by Bruen, of Lexington, Ky., under the direction of Barlow, the inventor afterward of the planetarium.

He concluded with an allusion to his own buoyancy of health—to his second boyhood; and said that he did not know how he had retained so vigorous a manhood excepting that the great aim of his life had been to aid his fellow-men, and he advised all to follow his example; he had lived in two centuries, and now he was for the third. He concluded by invoking the Divine blessing on all present, and wishing them continued life in the land whose liberties they had contributed so largely to preserve.

His speech was listened to throughout by the deepest interest, and we know it would be gratifying to all who heard it if Gen. Combs would prepare it for the press. It was too fine an effort to pass away, and to linger only in the memories of those who heard it.

On motion, Col. Oliver Anderson, Maj. J. R. Curry, J. G. Chinn, and Gen. Leslie Combs were appointed a committee on business.

On motion, the soldiers of the War of 1812 then came forward and gave their names, &c. The following is a list of those in attendance:

General Samuel L. Williams, of Montgomery county, Ky., born October 24th, 1781, in Northumberland county, Va., raised a six months' volunteer company in 1812, in Montgomery county, Ky.; was in the battles of the 18th and 22d of January, 1813, at Raisin. Loss in his company at that battle was six killed and a number wounded. Had a severe skirmish with the Indians near the Maumee Rapids a few days before the battle of the Raisin. Is the father of "Cerro Gordo" Williams.

General Leslie Combs, of Fayette county, born near Boonsboro, 27th November, 1793; volunteered September, 1812; in the first campaign was appointed cadet of 1st Kentucky regiment, Col. Scott's; was captain of spies in second campaign; commanded vanguard, was wounded, and ran the gauntlet 5th of May, 1813, at Dudley's defeat at Fort Maumee, at the head of Lake Erie; commanded the forlorn hope on the 13th of May, 1813, from Defiance to Fort Meigs, and was defeated whilst attempting to gain the latter fort, and was driven fifty miles.

Nelson Bush, of Clark, born Dec. 13, 1793; volunteered in Capt. Joe Clark's company, Dudley's regiment, March 27, 1813; was in the fight at Dudley's defeat, 5th of May, 1813; was captured and run the gauntlet at Fort Maumee, and paroled about ten days afterward.

Thos. Lindsay, born in Culpepper county, Va., May 10, 1790; volunteered in 1813 in Boswell's regiment, Capt. Simmond's company of Bourbon county; was in Dudley's defeat the 5th of May, 1813. His company lost 8 killed and 27 wounded. He never was sick a day while in the service; went two expresses, and says he was always ready for service when called upon.

Major J. R. Curry, aged 79; born in Fayette county, Dec. 19, 1789; resides in Cynthiana; entered the army in 1812; belonged to Gen. Harrison's staff, of the Quartermaster's Department; resigned with Gen. H. after the battle of the Thames.

Wm. Wright, aged 86; born in Virginia Dec. 15th, 1783; entered the army in 1812; Washington Kennedy's company, Col. Pogue's regiment; served six and a half months; resides in Bourbon.

R. M. Campbell, aged 78; resides in Winchester, Ky., born March 1791, in Mercer county; entered the army February 8th, 1812, Capt. Drake's company, Gen. Francisco's brigade; served until the close of the war.

Joseph Case, aged 78; resides in Bourbon county; born Aug. 30th, 1791, in Bourbon county; entered the army in 1812; appointed by Col. R. M. Johnson as a spy, and remained as such until the close of the war.

Moore Johnson, aged 74; resides in Mt. Sterling, Ky.; born in North Carolina, May 4th, 1795; emigrated to Kentucky in 1810; entered the army in 1812, and served three months.

Peter O. Skinner, musician, aged 70; born in Somerset county, Maryland, July 27, 1799; entered the army in 1814, and remained until the close of the war.

Joseph Wallace, resides in Millersburg, born in Bourbon county, April 11th, 1794; volunteered in Sam. Comb's company, Col. R. M. Johnson's regiment; was in the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813; served six months.

Nelson Tapp, born in Culpepper county, Va., May 30th, 1795; came to Kentucky in 1794; volunteered in March, 1813, in Captain Lewis' company, Dudley's regiment; was at the battle of Fort Meigs, and afterwards was with Croghan at Fort Sandusky; served six months.

James Hayward, born in Culpepper county, Va., Dec. 22, 1791; volunteered in 1812 in Clark county, in Capt. Brasfield's company, Col. Lewis' regiment; was in the battles of Jan. 18th and 22d at the River Raisin; was captured there and taken through Canada and paroled.

Oliver Anderson, of Fayette county, born in Jessamine county, Feb. 12th, 1794; volunteered August, 1812, in Capt. Gray's company, Col. Lewis' regiment, but voluntarily fought at the battles of the River Raisin, Jan. 18th and 22d, 1813, under Capt. (now General) Sam'l Williams, of Montgomery county.

Sanford Branham, born in Scott county, Ky., Feb. 18th, 1792; volunteered Feb., 1813, in Capt. Duvall's company, Col. Boswell's regiment; was in the two sieges of Fort Meigs; served six months.

Leonard Beall, born in Clark county, Ky., Nov. 15, 1793; volunteered in 1813, under Capt. Clark, Col. Dudley's regiment; was at Dudley's defeat, and taken prisoner by the Indians and carried to their towns; sold in Detroit, and paroled by the British; afterwards served in Capt. Scobee's company, Francisco's command; was discharged at the close of the war.

Thomas Jones, of Bourbon county; born in Fayette county, January 19th, 1792; volunteered August, 1812, under Col. R. M. Johnson; served three months. Married a young wife about six years ago, and has a promising daughter aged four years.

Major Jere Duncan, born in Bourbon county, May 12th, 1792; served in Capt. R. Matson's company, Col. R. M. Johnson's regiment; was in the battle of the Thames, October 5th, 1813.

Col. Wm. Hamilton, born July 6th, 1790; volunteered in 1812 in Capt. Robert Hamilton's company; fought under Gen. Hopkins against the Indians.

Samuel Ewalt, born in Bourbon county, August 12th, 1792; volunteered in 1813, in Capt. Brasfield's company.

A. B. Crawford, was born 10th of May, 1795; volunteered in Harris' company in 1813; remained until peace.

Joseph Shawhan, of Harrison county, born 12th of September, 1781; volunteered in 1813.

J. G. Chinn, of Lexington, born in Bourbon county, April 1st, 1797; volunteered in 1813; was at the battle of the Thames.

Gilon Vivian, born July 4th, 1794; volunteered in Capt. Roberts' company, Nicholas county, in 1814.

John Orr, born 8th of May, 1792; volunteered in 1813; was in Col. Johnson's regiment at the battle of the Thames.

Eli Rose, born January 12, 1795, in Fayette county; volunteered in Capt. Simpson's company, Dudley's regiment, in 1814; was in the battles at Long Point and Grand River under General McArthur.

John Martin, born in Clark county, March, 1798; volunteered in Captain Simpson's company, Dudley's regiment, in 1814; was in the battles at Long Point and Grand River, under General McArthur.

J. L. McDowell, born August 24, 1794; volunteered in 1812, in Capt. Flournoy's company, Col. Trotter's regiment; was in the battle of the Thames, 5th of October, 1813.

Hubbard Taylor, Sr., born in October, 1788; volunteered in 1812; served two years in the quartermaster's department.

Wm. Chinn, born February 19th, 1791, in Scott county; volunteered in 1812, in John Allen's rifle regiment; was in the battle of the River Raisin, and was there taken prisoner.

Col. Anderson suggested that General Combs be requested to address the meeting, putting the motion himself, knowing that the General was too good a soldier to disobey orders. The motion was carried unanimously, and Gen. Combs responded in one of the happiest efforts of his life.

The President then announced that an invitation had been given to attend a dinner at the Bourbon House, at 2 o'clock, which had been generously provided by the Chief of the Commissary Department, Major Jeremiah Duncan.

On motion, the invitation was unanimously accepted.

The meeting then took a recess until after dinner.

[After the recess an informal meeting was held, at which Dr. Chinn, of Fayette, in behalf of the citizens of the city of Lexington, extended a cordial invitation to the soldiers to hold their next meeting in that place. The invitation, on motion, was accepted. The soldiers then formed in procession and marched, preceded by music to the Bourbon House, where they partook of a sumptuous dinner, which was prepared expressly for the occasion by Major Daniel Hibler, and to which the old soldiers did the amplest justice.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting reassembled at 3 o'clock.

Dr. Chinn, of Fayette, remarked that, at an informal meeting, after the recess, and during the absence of the gentleman from Paris, Major Duncan, a motion was adopted fixing upon Lexington as the place for holding the next meeting. He now, after consultation, would not insist upon that action of the meeting.

Major Duncan then stated that two years ago, about a dozen of the soldiers of the war of 1812 had met together in this place, and had resolved to meet together every year so long as their lives might be spared.

It was from no feelings of opposition to Lexington that he opposed the motion; but he thought the future meetings of the soldiers should be held here. On motion, Paris was unanimously selected as the place for holding the next meeting.

The committee on business then submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

The committee of old and surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, now assembled, beg leave respectfully to state to the people of the United States that within thirty years after the close of the revolutionary war a just and grateful Congress awarded them small pensions to ease their weary way to the grave; but, now, after more than half a century, the Congress of the United States, now in session, have refused them any acknowledgment, by way of pension, for their services rendered in the second war for independence.

They present no petition for charity, but have a right to demand the same justice extended to the soldiers of the Revolution.

OLIVER ANDERSON,
J. R. CURRY,
J. G. CHINN,
LESLIE COMBS.

Dr. Chinn then fittingly addressed the old soldiers present in a few words, reminding them that they had all filled the allotted span of human life, and admonishing them to prepare for death, which might come upon them at any moment.

On motion, the thanks of the soldiers were tendered to the people of Bourbon county, through Maj. Jere. Duncan, for the generous hospitality extended to them.

The meeting then adjourned.

LESLIE COMBS, President.

JOHN MARTIN, Secretary.

COCK FIGHTING.

Revival of an Ancient Virginia Sport—A Novel Theory.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

The fashion of cock-fighting is extending. A grand meeting has just taken place at Norfolk, where a main was fought on Thursday between Virginia and North Carolina. The birds are said to have been very fine, and to have exhibited a great degree of pluck and activity. The fighting was splendid. Only one of the combatants showed a want of courage, and he turned tail and proved to be very fleet of foot. Ten matches were fought, and the result was a drawn battle—Virginia five and North Carolina five.

This revival of what is called a cruel sport will afford texts for a few sharp pulpit homilies, probably without effect; for when a sport like this sets in it will have its day, no matter what is said against it. A veteran Virginian expresses himself highly delighted at the demonstration. He gives his observation as to the effect upon society of the sport and the eating of game chickens' eggs. In illustration, he relates an anecdote, now many years old: Once upon a time a breeder of game chickens, living in the peninsula not far from Williamsburg, introduced a breed of uncommon excellence, and most industriously distributed his stock until the whole region was full of them. Cock-fighting became the rage, and the epidemic manifested itself in the increased punctiliousness of men. Besides, they ate the game chickens' eggs, which inspired them with the gamest pluck. The result was, everybody stood on his rights, and resentment was aroused by the slightest cause. Duels became common, and in a few years the community had fought itself into a degree of decorum and chivalrous grace and courtesy which was wonderful to behold.

With this illustration our friend declares his faith in game chickens and eggs, and he expresses his infinite delight at the renewal of the ancient sport of cock-fighting, concluding with the remark that it revived his hope of the Republic, of which he had despaired!

A curious reminiscence and a unique theory!

A RECORD.

The Late Major Joel H. Elliott.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

I would be glad to say a word in your paper about the late Major Joel H. Elliott, of the Seventh Cavalry, one of the victims of the affair of November 27, between Custer and Black Kettle's band of Indians. At the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the service as a private in the Third Indiana Cavalry. He was a member of the Society of Friends, in whose faith he had been educated, both of his parents having been Quakers. But when the alarm of war sounded his love of country overcame the teachings of his people, and at once he entered the ranks as a defender of his country's flag. And well did he do service in this new field of duty. Wherever there was danger he was ready to go. No braver man ever wore the uniform of our army. At the battle of Stone River, while serving as an orderly for General McCook, he conducted himself with so much bravery that upon the recommendation of his officers he was promoted by Governor Morton to a captaincy in the First Cavalry, an honor conferred but seldom. A short time afterward he was mustered out with his regiment, and, on the organization of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry he entered the service as First Lieutenant of Company "E" and soon after was promoted to the captaincy of Company "M." He served with the regiment, maintaining always the reputation of a brave and accomplished officer, until the muster out of the regiment in February, 1866, at Austin, Texas. He was severely wounded in the shoulder in the battle of Brice's Cross Roads, Miss., fought between General Sturges and the rebels under Forrest, June 10, 1864. After his muster-out he was commissioned a major in the Seventh Cavalry, and since his muster-in has been on duty with his regiment in the West. It is very painful to his old comrades-in-arms to read of the indifference of the man Custer to the fate of Major Elliott and his men.

JAMES H. CARPENTER.
Late Major Seventh Indiana Cavalry.

WARSAW, Ind., Feb. 16, 1869.

"LITTLE PHIL."

His Ride Back to Louisiana.

[From the Chicago Times, 22.]

It is to be hoped that the rumor that Gen. Grant will send Sheridan back to command in Louisiana will prove untrue. It is difficult to understand how Grant, if he be really a Conservative man, and wishes for peace in the Southern States, can approve of the administration of Sheridan as District Commander. He was insolent, tyrannical, malevolent, and inefficient in preserving order. If he did not derive profit from meddling, as District Commander, with the finances of New Orleans and of the State Government, he has been slandered in such an ingenious and plausible way as to produce a general conviction that he did so soil his hands.

Of all the many men who deserted the Democratic party to gain spoil and preferment during and after the war, Sheridan has made the worst record. He went beyond the requirements of the reconstruction infamy to enforce its spirit. The letter of the law commanded him to do what is revolting to honest men who hate despotism, but he had a relish for the mean and infernal, which gave the letter an interpretation worse than its authors dared to express. He is an unclean Irishman, and Grant ought to shake him off.

TEXAS.

The Folly and Villainy of Division.

[From the New York Herald, 22.]

The closing scenes of the Texas convention were a fitting climax to the proceedings of that scandalous body. After a session of eight months, during which all kinds of jobs have been openly fostered in the shape of illegal legislation, land grants to railway schemers, grants of State bonds as bonuses to steamship speculators and innumerable schemes for the benefit of the individual members of the Convention, it finally broke up in a row, and Gen. Canby was forced to take possession of the records and papers to stop the scandal. Among the schemes for the making of individual fortunes and honors is the plan to divide the State into several "of more convenient size." This is simply a scheme to increase the number of officers and carpet-bag Senators and Representatives. Fortunately Congress is too near the end of the session to give heed to these petitions, and the resolutions passed by the Convention will go into the waste basket of Congressional jobs. So let it be. General Grant will take care of the needful remaining reconstruction.

☞ Weston turned up at a hotel in Buffalo last Saturday. He is only ten days behind his schedule time, and has nearly 4,574 miles more to walk at the rate of fifty-six miles a day. Seven "newspaper men," "general managers," &c., accompany him; also a buggy and a two-horse carriage. The pedestrian wears a gorgeously-bedizened naval suit. He is lionized on the route to some small extent, and gets complimentary meals. We have no fear that he will walk himself to death these dark nights, and so inflict a crushing blow on the productive industry of the nation.

☞ Ole Bull gave a concert in New York, at Steinway Hall, last Saturday night, for the benefit of his fellow-sufferers by the late disaster on the Ohio river. The audience was small, and the receipts probably less than expenses.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. [illegible] ... WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register ... Hopkinsville, Ky.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy ... [illegible] ... W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In the matter of REUBEN SMITH ... [illegible] ... Bowling Green, Ky. ... WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In the matter of GEORGE BUTLER ... [illegible] ... WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILSON L. LANGFORD, of Brodhead, in the county of Rockcastle, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Register's office, Lebanon, Ky., before James M. Fidler, Register, on the 6th day of March, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM F. BRADLEY, of Sonora, in the county of Hardin and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Register's office, Lebanon, Ky., before James M. Fidler, Register, on the 6th day of March, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 13th day of Feb., A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEO. K. PURDOM, of Mt. Vernon, in the county of Rockcastle, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Register's office, Monticello, Ky., before John W. Tuttle, Register, on the 23d day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. E. JONES, of Somerset, in the county of Pulaski and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Register's office, Monticello, Ky., before John W. Tuttle, Register, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILEY TURPEN, of Somerset, in the county of Pulaski, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; [illegible] ... to be holden at Monticello, Ky., before John W. Tuttle, Register, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 1st day of Feb., A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT BENSON, of Flat Lick, in the county of Knox, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; [illegible] ... John W. Tuttle, Register ... W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MILTON MAYFIELD, of Bryantsville, in county of Garrard, and State of Kentucky, [illegible] ... John W. Tuttle, Register ... W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID RUSSELL, of Somerset, in the county of Pulaski, and State of Kentucky, [illegible] ... John W. Tuttle, Register ... W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In the matter of JOHN HEWEY, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of John Hewey, of the county of Kenton, in the State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, Feb. 8, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of WILLIS E. LADD, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of Willis E. Ladd, of the county of Campbell, in the State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, Feb. 8, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of THAS. C. KILBURN, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of Chas. C. Kilburn, of the county of Kenton, in the State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, Feb. 8, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of FUNK & RIPPERGER, [illegible] Funk, J. Ripperger, I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of [illegible] Funk, J. Ripperger, & Co., of Covington, in the county of Kenton, in the State of Kentucky, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated Covington, Feb. 8, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Bowling Green, Ky., the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of [illegible] of Greenville, in the county of Muhlenberg and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. [illegible], Assignee.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of THOMAS MOORE, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of Thomas Moore, of Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, Feb. 8, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of THOMAS J. ORR, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of Thomas J. Orr, of the county of Kenton, in the State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, Feb. 8, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of THOS. A. THEOBALD, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of Thomas A. Theobald, of Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated Covington, Feb. 8, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of ALFRED F. DUNN, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of Alfred F. Dunn, in the county of Carroll, in the State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated Covington, Feb. 8, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of HENRY REGAN, a bankrupt. I hereby give notice of my appointment as assignee of Henry Regan, of Covington, in the county of Kenton, in the State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated Covington, Feb. 8, 1869. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. [illegible] A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of [illegible] of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. [illegible], Assignee.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. [illegible] A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of [illegible] ... A. S. CLARK, Assignee.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Hopkinsville, Ky., [illegible] A. D. 1869. [illegible] ... A. S. CLARK, Assignee.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Hopkinsville, Ky., [illegible] ... A. S. CLARK, Assignee.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. [illegible] ... JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Hopkinsville, Ky., the 10th day of February, A. D. 1869. [illegible] ... W. D. HITTER, Assignee.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Hopkinsville, Ky., the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869. [illegible] ... W. D. HITTER, Assignee.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Hopkinsville, Ky., [illegible] A. D. 1869. [illegible] ... W. D. HITTER, Assignee.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In bankruptcy. In the matter of W. L. CORNISH, bankrupt. This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at [illegible], Ky., at 10 o'clock A. M., on the [illegible] day of March, 1869, to which the assignee may make report of his proceedings in the said bankruptcy, according to the provisions of the 28th section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867. C. L. HILL, Assignee.

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1869.

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

Arrive. A. M.	Arrive. P. M.		Closes. A. M.	Closes. P. M.
[illegible]	4:00	Eastern Mail	12:30 M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	St Louis Mail	12:30 M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	4:05	Ind. & Chicago	12:30 M.	[illegible]
6:00	1:30	Nash., Memph. and Southern Mails	....	3:00 / 12:30
11:00	7:00	Frank., Lex. and Way Mails	....	2:00 / 12:30
9:00	......	Louis. and Bardstown R.R. Mails	....	3:45
......	3:00	Louis. and Crab Orchard Br. R. R. Mails	....	12:00
6:00	.....	Louisv. and Cin. Mailboat Mails	8:00	....
6:00	.....	Louis. and Evans. Mailboat Mails	....	3:30
		LVS. TU., WED., FR., AND SAT.		
......	4:05 / 9:00	New Alb. and Jef.	12:30 M.	12:00
......	6:00	Shawneetown Stage leaves	....	12:00
		LVS. MON., WED. AND SAT.		
......	:00	Taylorsville and Bloomfield stage	....	12:00
		LVS. TU., THU., AND SAT.		
1:00	:00	Shelbyville Mail	....	12:00
		Chat. and Atlanta Post. Car, comprising N. Ca., S. Ca., Ga., Ala., Miss., and La.	....	5:00

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Mail	1:00 P. M.	6:00 A. M.
Nashville and Memphis Express	4:00 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
Crab Orchard Express	3:05 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation	8:30 A. M.	3:30 P. M.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	11:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Lexington	7:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Accommodation	8:40 A. M.	4:15 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Arrive.	Depart.
6:40 A. M., daily.	5:00 A. M., daily ex. Sund'y
7:30 A. M., daily exc't Sun.	7:25 P. M., daily.
3:25 P. M., " " "	3:45 P. M., daily ex. Sund'y
1:30 A. M., " " Mon.	

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:00 P. M., for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

THE NEWS.

Allen wants to fight Gallagher again.

Gold closed at 132 7-8 in New York yesterday.

The Illinois State Fair will be held the next two years in Decatur.

The Senate yesterday passed the copper tariff bill over the President's veto by a vote of thirty-eight to twelve.

A woman named Welsh fatally shot John Devine in Alton, Illinois, while attempting to outrage her.

About four hundred militia have been sent to Giles county, Tenn., in which martial law has been declared. The people are much depressed and business is at a stand-still.

A dinner to Carl Schurz will be given at Delmonico's, New York, next Saturday evening, by the German members of the Grant and Colfax Club of last fall.

A bill for the promotion of medical science, legalizing the study of anatomy by allowing physicians to legitimately obtain subjects for dissection, passed the Maine Senate—14 to 1.

In the United States Circuit Court, in New York, a suit has been commenced against Charles A. Dana, ex-Assistant Secretary of War, on the complaint of G. B. Lamar, for arrest and imprisonment.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina has rendered an adverse decision to the Chatham road appropriation, which has the effect to reduce the State debt many millions. The Court also declares the stay law unconstitutional.

A desperate fight occurred at Highland Falls, N. Y., Saturday night, between some soldiers from West Point and citizens of the first mentioned place. One man was badly beaten. Four of the soldiers passed North yesterday, to Newburg, under arrest.

Dr. Chandler, of the New York Board of Health, on Tuesday analyzed the adulterated milk, seized a day or two ago, and by the aid of a microscope, discovered sights in the water used that the Board does not feel satisfied in allowing the public to know at present.

Mrs. Sophia Boyce, a widow aged sixty, living in Fremont, Ohio, while looking through a tannery there, with a party of friends, last Saturday, had her dress caught by a cog revolving rapidly on a shaft, and was instantly and horribly mangled to death.

Suit has been instituted and is now pending, in Memphis, by Captain Ben. Johnson, of St. Louis, against Fraser Titus, M. J. Wicks, and others, for the recovery of $412,000 in gold, seized by them as vigilance committee, in 1867, and also for $100,000 damages.

On Saturday night two brothers named Newton and one Debbie started to walk across the prairie from Carrol Station, Ill. Yesterday morning the elder Newton and Debbie were found frozen dead, and young Newton so badly frozen that his feet and hands will have to be amputated.

Secretary Seward, in a letter to an Albany military corps, in which he declines receiving them on the 4th of March, he says: It is my purpose to seek and enjoy, hereafter, so much of rest and freedom from political studies and labors as is compatible with the responsibilities in which I share in common with my fellow-citizens.

The steam tug Nettie Jones, belonging to Brown & Jones, coal dealers of Memphis, was seized by the U. S. Marshal at Davall's Bluff, on Tuesday. It will be remembered that this tug was used by the parties who destroyed the arms on the Hesper some months ago. It is believed that this was the cause of her seizure. The crew, with the exception of Capt. John Ford, who escaped, are under arrest.

Five passengers from White Pine arrived in San Francisco, January 27th, each the possessor of about $100,000, the proceeds of their season's operations in the newly-discovered Silverado. Three of the number had grown rich by selling the proprietorship, or shares, in well-known mines, and the two others by selling and by the proceeds of mines, in which they still hold considerable interest.

The United States sub-treasury at New Orleans has paid a forged check for $12,600, purporting to have been signed by General Beckwith, Commissary in that department. The supposed forger is a young man named Ryland, a former clerk employed by Beckwith. Ryland disappeared in December last and has not been heard of since.

The statement is made that nearly 150 Mormon families reside in Williamsburg, New York, each family averaging ten members. Thirty of the heads of families mentioned have a plurality of wives, the largest number, eleven, being sealed to a lascivious old cuss of sixty-three. The youngest, fairest and favorite of the number is only thirteen years of age. She is already a mother.

Beecher surprised his congregation on Sunday by appearing in church. He did not preach, but offered up the opening prayer, after which he made a few remarks, saying no one knows what it is to suffer until he reads what the papers say about him. The press had pronounced him dangerously ill, which was untrue. He thought it strange that he should be denied the right to have a cold three days unmolested. He saw no occasion for the newspaper fraternity to hunt a man down because he happened to have a cold.

A disastrous fire occurred at Gallatin, Tenn., yesterday morning. It commenced at half-past 2 o'clock, in the grocery store of Rodemer, a frame house, and spread rapidly, a strong gale prevailing, until the principal portion of the west side of the public square was destroyed. Thirteen houses altogether were burnt, some of them the finest in the town. The sufferers are J. C. Rodemer, Miss McLean, S. A. Wilcox, C. W. Moss & Co., J. V. Strode, Harris, Hassell, & Co., Mrs. S. Levy, Strong, Levy, & Co., W. H. Brown & Co., Sheil & Bro., R. S. Donnell, and James House. The fire was arrested by tearing off the roofs of the houses. The Odd Fellows' Hall, in the third story of one of the stores, was burnt. The regalia and other property were burnt. The books and papers were saved. But one private residence, Miss McLean's, on the north side, was burnt. The loss is estimated at $75,000. Insurance $40,000, exclusively in Eastern offices, none of the names of which are reported. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

AMUSEMENTS.

I.
THE OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Albaugh continue at this establishment during the week. Last night there was a good house to witness the new drama "Children of the Night," which was well acted throughout. To-night the drama of "Eustache," from the French, will be repeated. Those who witnessed it on Monday night are loud in their praises of the acting of both Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh, and it is by special request that it is given to-night. The company, especially Messrs. Keene, [illegible] and Pike, Misses V. Cameron and Effie [illegible], and Mrs. Gardner, give excellent support. The St. Louis Home Journal thus speaks of "Eustache:"

Albaugh was, as "Eustache Baudin," magnificent, and there can be no doubt that he is unequalled in the part. There are several actors in [illegible] who could play the character as well as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], where we think he is [illegible] [illegible] as a slate courier, he comes to the Countess D'Alberti, and meets by chance his wife, the other where, in the close of the same act, he recognizes Dubois [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the wronger, the growls that fall from his angry throat, and are too fierce to take the form of words, the whole man that stands among the throng like an exhalation of rage, and makes every one else on the stage forgotten; these are things that nobody of this day can make save Albaugh. Relentless as fate, he breaks through the [illegible] that would arrest him, clutches his enemy by the throat, hurls him like a feather to the ground, [illegible] on him with a rage that defies description, and the curtain falls upon a tableau like we have never seen equaled. It would make a magnificent study for a painting, but alas! the [illegible] of to-day are too fond of the pretty to court the sublimity of passion.

Mrs. Albaugh, as "Louise," was full of glorious [illegible] and heart-stirring pathos, but even she [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of her husband. We have, however, never seen her play with more tenderness and dignity, and we are indeed loth to lose so bright an ornament of the legitimate drama.

To-morrow evening "Our Mutual Friend," a dramatization from Dickens' well-known novel of that name, will be produced for Mrs. Albaugh's benefit. The drama is full of startling incidents and dramatic situations, and will be presented with a strong cast.

II.
THE BALL TO-NIGHT.

Masonic Temple is to be devoted to Terpsichore this evening, and it is only needful to say that the ball is devoted by the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society for the relief of the poor, in order to rally a vast throng of the youth and beauty of Louisville.

THE CITY.

General Council.

Both boards of the City Council meet in regular session this evening. Legislation of an important character is anticipated.

Pat. Bannon Not a Candidate.

Pat. Bannon, who has been looked upon as one of the most prominent aspirants to the Mayoralty, has, we understand, declined becoming a candidate.

Not He.

Mr. D. Keller, the plumber and gas-fitter, on Third street, between Green and Walnut, fears that he may be mistaken for one Dan Kellar, who was up before the City Court yesterday. It wasn't he.

Velocipede Waltz.

The latest musical production, from Louis Tripp's establishment, is the Velocipede Waltz, by Leon. It has a very suggestive cartoon on the title-sheet, and is, withal, a clever composition. The name alone insures the waltz a good run.

Arrests on the Jail State.

Louisa Field, colored, poisoning the child of J. C. Mosley; H. C. Miles, fined $500 in the United States Court for illicit distilling; Thos. P. Cook, capias, indicted for larceny; Alex. McGregory, suspected felon; Wm. Collins, drunk and disorderly.

University of Louisville.

The lectures in the medical department of the University closed yesterday. We learn that a large number of the young gentlemen of the medical class are candidates for graduation. The valedictory address is to be delivered by Prof. L. P. Yandell, Jr.

Evaporated.

The sun shone with such constant warmth yesterday that the icy mantle thrown over the earth the previous day was almost entirely evaporated. A brisk wind also prevailed, and the sunny sides of the thoroughfares are dry and passable again, even for the daintiest slipper or gaiter.

Second Presbyterian Church.

Religious services will be held by the pastor at the Second Presbyterian Church (Rev. Stuart Robinson), at 11 o'clock this morning, in accordance with the long established usage, which sets apart the last Thursday of February, to special services for the children and youth of the schools and colleges.

His Honor Judge Leslie.

The St. Joseph (Missouri) Gazette presumes that the Judge-Leslie-of-Chicago arrested at Quincy, Illinois, on the 17th for perjury, is the same Judge-Leslie-of-Chicago who fleeced several citizens of Holt county, Missouri, out of some $500 or $600 not long ago. The "Juj" seems to have no limit to his jurisdiction.

Accident to a Policeman.

On Monday afternoon, Policeman John O'Connell and Mr. O. Montcalm were in a buggy returning from a drive out the Shelbyville pike, and when going into a by-street their buggy was violently upset and both gentlemen thrown out. Mr. O'Connell had his jawbone fractured and was otherwise severely injured about the head. He will be disabled for some time. Mr. Montcalm escaped with slight bruises.

Hotel Life.

With the independent class of our citizens hotel life is becoming more and more popular. It is said that the Louisville has had a greater number of applications to accommodate families within the last six weeks than any preceding twelve months. Already many of the family rooms in the new Galt House have been permanently engaged. This is owing in a great measure to the unreliability of servants and the trouble of marketing, &c., consequent upon keeping up large private houses. The superior comfort and luxury, if not the economy of hotel life, also constitute a grand incentive to this domestic revolution. It is all right, we presume.

Curious Coincidence.

Some time ago, a lady passenger on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, through mistake got into a berth she thought her husband's but which proved to be that of a newly married and very bashful Nashville gentleman passenger she had never seen before. An account of the accident was published in the COURIER-JOURNAL at the time. The Leavenworth (Kansas) Commercial of the 21st inst., says that a few days ago a newly married man, once a resident of Leavenworth, but now of Quincy, Illinois, having business in Kansas demanding his presence, got aboard the evening train at that place for Leavenworth, and the paper goes on to tell precisely the same story heretofore told of the Nashville man. Indeed, so precisely similar were the occurrences, that the Commercial writes the COURIER-JOURNAL's account of the Louisville and Nashville railroad affair, word for word, leads it as original local matter, and applies to the Quincy man. Rather a singular coincidence of accidents all around.

Important to Lawyers and Litigants in the U. S. Courts.

Judge Ballard on yesterday adopted a good rule, which we publish in full in another column. It provides that no private suit shall be instituted unless the party bringing the suit has secured the payment of the costs that may accrue in the case. The court has discretion, however, to dispense with the requirements of this rule upon good cause shown. We think it will have the effect to a great extent to prevent the petty, frivolous, and often malicious prosecutions which have of late flooded the docket of the courts, chiefly suits brought by negroes. A party is called on to defend a suit brought against him, without any grounds whatever; upon the trial a judgment is rendered in his favor together with his costs. Now what is such judgment against a party worth who has no means and is not able to pay his own costs? Parties frequently pay a small sum as a compromise—to have the case dismissed—knowing that they can't recover their expenses in making the defense.

HE STILL LIVES.

Ineffectual Attempt of a Young German to Commit Self-Murder.

A CASE OF LOVE AND DESPAIR.

The inmates of the city workhouse were regaled with a decided sensation on Tuesday afternoon. It all came to pass as we shall presently make known. Soon after his election as Superintendent of the Workhouse, Col. Alfriend had occasion to visit the city hospital in quest of a druggist to take charge of the laboratory at the bridewell. As luck would have it, he found, in one of the wards, a young German apothecary named John Bropp, who had been there for two months, under treatment for pneumonia. He had convalesced sufficiently to leave the hospital, and Col. Alfriend at once engaged him, having received the best assurances of the young man's fitness for the position he was expected to fill. In a short time he was installed in the medical department of the workhouse, and retained the place until the first of the present year. He gave the most perfect satisfaction. Indeed, he is believed to be without a superior as a druggist, having been apprenticed to the business for seven years in one of the first drug establishments in Germany. Those who know him say that his general education is also very excellent, and he is supposed to be descended from aristocratic stock in the Faderland. A few months since Bropp took the varioloid, and a young woman named Massey, one of the frail inmates, offered to wait upon him. This offer was sanctioned by the Superintendent, who assigned Bropp and his nurse a room apart from the other prisoners and forbade all communication with them. Here is where the romance comes in. The female was very devoted in her attentions to the invalid Bropp—in fact, he regarded her as a "ministering angel," for all she had fallen. When the delirium wrought by the fever had passed away, leaving his senses clear once more, he found the frail sister still beside his couch doing her utmost to "soothe his aching brow" and cause him to forget his physical infirmities as far as possible. The soft pressure of those hands, the compassionate gaze of those eyes, and the gentle tones of that voice were too much for Bropp, young and ardent as he was. Forgetting the dark gulf between the unchaste woman and himself, blind to her total unworthiness, and thinking only of the gratitude she had awakened in his breast, he fell a victim to her dangerous charms—fell, like Lucifer, never to rise again to the moral plane whereon he formerly stood. She had him securely in her toils. The result was a secret marriage, legally solemnized after Bropp rose from his sick bed. This probably was the date of all his real misery. For good cause he was discharged by Colonel Alfriend about the 1st of January. In search of employment he went to New Orleans, taking his prostitute bride. Failing to obtain a situation he returned to Louisville. Whatever may have been the poignancy of his remorse at his nuptial misstep, it was never betrayed to his acquaintances. On Monday evening he appeared at the workhouse, and manifested his wonted cheerfulness of spirit, spending the time in conversation with the Superintendent and others. By invitation he remained all night, and came into town on the workhouse express (Black Maria) Tuesday morning. When Col. Alfriend was about to return to Beargrass with his motley human cargo from the Police Court, Bropp stepped up and told Alfriend that it would be necessary for him to take passage again, as he had left a pistol at the workhouse. He accordingly went back with Col. Alfriend. About four o'clock he strolled into the blacksmith shop, seated himself on a low, rude bench, and commenced snapping his pistol. It was thought by the blacksmith and another man present that Bropp was simply "fooling" with the weapon, and they paid no particular attention to him. Not being able to explode his own pistol, he picked up one belonging to the blacksmith, and, putting it against his left side, fired. He instantly fell back, and the parties in the shop ran to him and found that he had shot himself in the left side through the lower part or just beneath the lung.

Bropp was conveyed to the City Hospital as speedily as possible, and Dr. J. W. Crawford was summoned to attend him. The Doctor probed the wound, but failed to discover the track of the ball. It is, however, supposed to have lodged in the spine. Bropp was thought to be in a dying condition, and, at his request, the Rev. Mr. Daubert, of the German Lutheran church, was called in to administer spiritual consolation. To the minister's questions, Bropp replied that he was a member of the Lutheran church; that he was a native of Germany, twenty-three years old, a druggist by profession; that he had recently married a woman in this city, and had been unable to provide for her as he felt in duty bound to do. Further than this no confession as to the cause of his rash attempt at self-destruction could be extorted from him. The facts above detailed give an unmistakable clew to the tragedy, notwithstanding the reticence of the victim.

He passed the night in great agony, but yesterday morning he grew easier, and has since continued to improve. It is now the opinion of the physician that Bropp will survive his self-inflicted wound, as deep and ghastly as it is. He will hardly get over the moral injuries he has suffered in the matrimonial engagement.

THE SCIENCES.

Annual Commencement of the Kentucky School of Medicine.

Diplomas Awarded to Thirty-two Graduates.

A Mississippian Bears Off the Laurels.

THE VALEDICTORY BY PROF. OWEN.

A HIGHLY INSTRUCTIVE AND INTERESTING ADDRESS.

The Annual Commencement of the Kentucky School of Medicine took place in the lecture-room of the school, in Weisiger Block, last night. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Robson, when the Dean read the annual report, showing the school to be in a better and more prosperous condition than ever before in its history. W. R. Thompson, Esq., one of the Regents, then in a brief speech conferred the diplomas on the following members of the graduating class:

GRADUATES.

Alabama—W. E. Spalding.
Mississippi—Lewis J. Frazee, James W. George, H. W. Johnston, Henry K. Leake, W. C. Miller.
Indiana—Elijah Dixon.
Ohio—Jno. W. Thatcher.
Tennessee—Jno. L. C. Johnston.
Texas—Francis T. Jaeger.
Kentucky—Geo. E. Barth, Christopher C. Bates, Vega Berry, David M. Board, Wm. Caspari, Jno. W. Clark, Jno. Drye, Thos. J. Hargan, Nicholas P. Kendrick, H. C. Kennerly, Theo. B. Lant, E. F. McCammon, Jno. M. McCarty, James M. O'Bryan, Newton Sageser, W. W. Scott, Jno. T. Shirley, Wm. T. Shumate, P. B. Turpin, Thos. J. Turpin, H. C. Urban.

THE AD EUNDEM DEGREE.

The ad eundem degree was conferred on the following-named gentlemen, graduates of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville:

Jno. C. Cook, M. D.; Joseph Gardner, M. D.; W. W. Urban, M. D.; D. B. Wilcox, M. D.; A. J. Smith, M. D.

THE MEDALS.

The faculty, in the last annual announcement, promised a gold medal to the member making the greatest advancement in the various branches of medical science, and also a silver medal to the member writing the best thesis. Both these medals were awarded to Mr. Henry K. Leake, of Mississippi. The theses were submitted without the authors names to a committee of medical men, and the decision was consequently unknown until the sealed envelope containing it was opened before the audience. It was in favor of "No. 2," and when, after referring to the list, the Dean announced the name, there was an outburst of applause.

The following valedictory address was then delivered by Professor Owen:

ADDRESS OF PROF. OWEN.

GENTLEMEN—GRADUATES OF THE KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE: By the blessing of God we are permitted to assemble in this hall this evening.

In the name and by the authority of the Board of Regents of the Kentucky School of Medicine, and of the Board of Faculty of its School, I rise to close the ceremony of the evening by the performance of a certain customary but unofficial duty; a duty, however, without which the ceremony might be deemed defective in the courtesy and solemnity by which it should be characterized.

In compliance, therefore, with the custom referred to, allow me to congratulate you, which I do very cordially, on the honorable termination of your academic studies, to welcome you to the rank of educated physicians, and, no longer your superior, to tender to you the hand of equality and brotherhood.

"Better is the end of a thing than the beginning thereof" is a maxim of Solomon, the wisdom of which we may not all appreciate; but, in your case at present, and in reference to the event which has just now transpired, you will no doubt concur with the King of Israel. But the end is not yet, for the end of one thing is but the beginning of another. True, indeed, the final cause, which in logic indicates the end in view, if a benevolent one is always better than the means by which it is secured. But the end of one act or series of acts in the great drama of human life, is but the beginning of another. This is especially true in the whole subject of education. Our education is never completed. The end of one chapter is always succeeded by the beginning of another. The next chapter with you, gentlemen, so far as science is concerned, is called self-education. You have now acquired the use of the tools of instruments by which real education is acquired. Your business now is to apply these tools; not to lay them upon the shelf with your text-books, but to employ them in the mines of science and true learning, for the sake of acquiring the means of usefulness and happiness in the social relations of life.

It is necessary at the outset of your labors, just now commencing, that a true and correct appreciation of some of the great cardinal features of science should be more thoroughly scanned and known by you.

THE SCIENCE AND ITS FOLLOWERS.

Medicine is a science and is held amenable to laws of induction. It claims no exemption. Its disciples are ever ready to demonstrate its perfect claim to a position among the sciences, so-called, and as certainly exact as the large majority of them are. Broussais said that "medicine was enriched by facts." No one now is so silly as to press forward a new idea, unless the idea can be deduced from well-attested facts.

The machinery of science, the art of logic, is open to all. All may embrace it. That the followers of medicine do not employ it often as some others, is the fault of the followers. The medical profession bears no just reproach. The day for speculation, or mere theory, or hypotheses has passed, and no one can hope to obtain a popular hearing who ignores close, rigid, logical induction.

Brilliant meteors have dashed athwart the sky; they are the product of centuries. Shakspeare, a Newton, a Napoleon, a Watson, or a Bennett may arise, captivate the world and die without offspring. They stand alone, are unique, and fill the Latin definition of the poet, "born, not made," and yet the most remarkable prodigies of intellect, were made so, in virtue of slow, persistent toil.

A science, then, clearly depends upon facts. The logic of science consists in the deduction of a principle or law from those facts; the art of bringing forth the resultant law or principle is a matter of study, and is the machinery employed for its development. The invention of steam as an agency for practical utility was a grand effort of the mind. The bringing of it into use required the art of science—the rough platform upon which it was constructed, and we hold the sound philosophical canon that he discovers who first demonstrates a truth. "All science," says John Stuart Mill, "consists of data and of conclusions from these data, of proofs and what they prove. New logic points out what relations must subsist between data and whatever can be concluded from them; between proof and anything which it can prove."

The bane of the medical profession has been that its votaries were theorists and speculatists, who reversed the order of science, who laid down theory and urged their willing victims upon it; who did not wait patiently at the bedside for the revelations of disease; nor classified cases according to age, sex, habits, diathesis, constitution, temperament, hereditary claim, etc.; nor analyzed each item in their history for absolute and relative virtue; nor, lastly, by synthesis placed them together, that a clear and complete induction might have been made. The great Cullen, who spoke with more authority than any other in the eighteenth century, was of this character, and the Medico-Chirurgical Review speaks thus of him: "The deductive method which Cullen pursued in his investigations of disease rendered him peculiarly prone to error, and its frequent correction by facts which annihilated his theories. He argued from principles to facts, and not from facts to principles."

INDUCTIVE SCIENCE.

We propose, then, gentlemen, to briefly discuss the law of induction, in reference to medicine, make some applications by way of illustration, fain hoping that they may be clearly shown to be demonstrations, and place its claims as a science beyond the cavil of the most rigidly critical.

There are but two modes of determining all questions. First, the problem for demonstration has for a basis some statement, or assertion, or proposition, which thing is essential to its being or existence. The proof is found in the uniform, invariable presence of the thing called its essence. If any certain thing or combination is invariably present, that thing or combination is essential to the existence of the case.

Therefore, in a careful collection of all the cases, and a minute collocation into all their respective details, we will minutely note the presence of any one or more elements going to form the case; and having shown its continual, invariable attendance proving its essentiality, or its absence a single time its non-essentiality, you will have fully exhausted human reasoning in this law of induction, to which all philosophers necessarily cling. This, then, is the Baconian method or philosophy, the inductive method, reasoning from effects to cause, reasoning *a posteriori*.

But are there questions which, from the paucity of details and the obscurity of manifestations, leave you in a state of incertitude? The second mode is that to which such questions are referred. With meager details, still you are resolved to apply this, the only scientific test remaining. You wish to account for certain circumstances by a certain assumed fact. Now, when the circumstances are as easily accounted for without the fact assumed as with it, they afford no evidence at all. When they can be better accounted for with the fact than without it, the evidence is probable. When they cannot possibly be accounted for without the fact, and are fully accounted for by the fact, the evidence is irresistible. Now, in this second mode, the true man of science finds his only aid when debarred from the first, and it will surprise you when I assert that the whole system of jurisprudence is based upon it, where positive evidence is deficient—the entire structure of the law, when administered upon circumstantial evidence.

It is in this second process where the mere theorist or speculatist occasionally makes a claim to scientific research. He conceives a theory, and enlists the objects into a search for a defense of his theory, taxing his ingenuity to its utmost stretch, compassing land and sea for aid and proselytes, the community fall into premature graves, victims to a thirst for a notoriety too often the incentive in such labors. Now when the theorist happens to enunciate a correct theory, you will take especial notice of the fact that it can only be shown to be correct by passing through that same ordeal—the same inductive process as given in the first. He starts his theory, and, as a result of trial, finds it correct—at the first he is reasoning from cause to effect—he is reasoning *a priori*. When his experience has shown that it is correct by a large number of cases, he legitimately assumes the converse, and proves the case by reasoning from effect to cause—the last, the final, the only process of correct reasoning. The mere theorist then proceeds from cause to effect, instead of from effect to cause; by deduction instead of induction; starts a theory and hunts up and bends facts to sustain the theory, instead of watching patiently for accumulating facts, and educing the theory from those facts; argues *a priori*—and not *a posteriori*—at best "deducing general principles from the consideration of a few particulars—the basis of all right and sound reasoning—the foundation of all bad philosophy."

Now, all matters of science fall within the scope of these two modes or processes of thought. The first is the one always to be used, if it is possible. We are glad to know that there are comparatively but a few questions in medical science that cannot be reached and solved by this process. The second process is for all those remaining cases which cannot be so clearly solved, which are found in the region of probabilities, and even here this process partakes of the first in its final work. It, as before stated, is one of the grand foundation stones of the law that part of the legal science that deals with circumstantial evidence—a process ably and almost thoroughly reduced to rule by M. Quetelet, of Belgium—often the most conclusive, at the same time fraught with more imminent interest to those involved—a matter of life or death; yet of more importance to law than to medicine, inasmuch as witnesses in the one may testify to falsehood, to save life, while the witnesses in the other are the phenomena of disease, the correct arrangement of which, and their truthful exposition are for the saving of life, and are not so liable to be distorted, as through them the hope of preserving life is found. And yet it is marvelously true that medical men have been guilty of a distortion of facts, so completely have they been wedded to theory as to record facts with a purpose of ingeniously torturing them to a support of their vagaries. Says a very distinguished author:

"Facts apparently contradictory have been brought forward by men eminent in their profession, but wed-

ded to particular opinions. Hence has arisen the extreme difficulty of knowing the truth. Physicians of the very site of pestilence, have sometimes, like children at play, taken opposite sides, and maintained their ground with unceasing pertinacity, so that we may in vain look to either party for unprejudiced observations. The records of all modern visitations of pestilential epidemics present us with opinions and statements as much at variance as light and darkness; and hence we must conclude that one set of observers are right, and the others wrong, or both partially informed, but blinded by prejudice, so that they cannot see any truth in their antagonist's assertions; consequently, that many things which they report as facts are only partial observations, or vague rumors, or hastily formed conjectures, or unconnected or adventitious appearances. Truth is marred and error cannot be propagated without some injury. How incumbent, then, is the duty of medical observers to inquire impartially and to report with fidelity. He that presents us with a physical observation clouded by his prejudice, on a subject so deeply important to the health and welfare of his fellow creatures, is but a degree less culpable than the man who gives a false coloring to some moral or religious truth which involves the dearest interests of humanity."

Let us proceed in the line of illustration, and see if our purpose can be sustained—see if we can exhibit in the work of minds in the ranks of medicine the proof of great mastery of science.

CHOREA.

That disease of the nervous system termed Chorea, known by the people as St. Vitus' Dance, attracting their attention chiefly by its seriocomic display, has always commanded the anxious care and study of the physician as to its cause, and pathology, and especially its cure, finds at last in the studio of a great mind an additional forecast which affords a solution, and which solution will bear the closest scrutiny. In common with all predecessors, each tangible manifestation of the affection was duly noted, beginning at the very first departure, step by step, pursued through all its deviations, even approximating a conclusion as to its exact seat. Yet there was a great deficiency; the records of cure were not satisfactory. This called for more profound research, a more thorough analysis of its cause, its complex nervous involvements. The mind is wrong in its will—volition is the element disturbed. That disobedience of the muscles termed their insanity, though appropriate as to name, did not in the naming give you its true meaning as located in an organ which could only be termed insane, but was a mere felicitous name of a symptom—now receives in truth by a strict exegesis the name. Grasping then the idea of consensual perversion, as keeping pace with muscular inco-ordination, as a true philosopher addresses himself to the restoration of the parts in the order of their departure, and in this follows his fellows of previous and contemporary worth, taxed the will, and placed it under special supervision. Each act of this crazy, muscular system was to be directed to specific ends, to be performed regularly, uniformly, and synchronously, and this special duty was that obligatory as the taking of a dose of medicine; a certain direction of the muscles at a certain time; now with this performance, which was very often and protracted, the mind was charged. Each act was a consensual act; each act, made for instance with each oscillation of the pendulum of the clock, or the dropping of a fluid, chained the mind to the object, subdued it, coordinated it, broke up its habit of disobedience, by creating a new habit of obedience, and consequently under the control of the gymnasiarck returned to its healthful standard, and Trousseau claims and receives a niche in the temple of fame of pre-eminent height.

PARALYSIS.

Again two forms of disease are manifested in the operations of the same structure—that structure giving no rational sequence in the way of morbid appearance, by which you may determine its character, or that there was disease. Cut off at the very threshold of scientific induction by this want of uniform sequel, you are more embarrassed by the fact that the same morbid appearances are not preceded by the same premonitory symptoms. What a dilemma is here. The tracing for a cause up through effects, in accordance with strict induction, is a difficult labor here.

You anticipate me in the fact that you have here paralysis—palsy. Paralysis of sensation, paralysis of motion. Has the profession, and do many of them now spring forward with a confessedly potent and often efficacious agent for the relief of this class of sufferers? We do, most assuredly. But we were not uniformly successful in affording a certain measure of relief. Did I say that we had two forms of disease manifested in the same structure? 'Twas so written, and thus were we taught. Jacobowitsch has found that this structure enveloped in the same sheath is not the same—the two structures are different in their organization. The fine gray matter of the nerve of sensation is demonstrated by the microscope to be of finer, more delicate texture than that of motion; and the endowment of the one with masses of the same material, over its fellow, should have excited as it now excites to inquiry as to their difference, so far as pathology and treatment based upon that pathology are concerned. Cut off then from a solution of this problem by any morbid effects in the nerve, cut off by any uniform premonitory features; left upon his own ratiocination, deep within the penetralia of his mind, with this additional light, the problem is solved. It was observed by all that there was a difference in the effects of an article exhibited in these two forms of disease—that article was strychnine—after alleviating disease of motion, seldom if ever that of sensation. With these detached fragments of facts the mind was put to work, and its evolution was through the following process of reasoning:

Inasmuch as the functions of sensation and motion are not equal abstractly considered, are they unequal practically considered, and if so, in what consists their inequality? for in that inequality is the measure of superiority. Which nerve is the superior? We apprehend that the logician found here the pons asinorum. You cannot separate their utility. The body without motion is obviously not a body—a live body without sensation, an impossibility. Yet the major premise is that there is a superiority. Empiricism may and does struggle to the relief, but true science gives the clue. Then as sensation, perception, mind, stand superior to motion—acts of obedience to mind, we attain the only logical conclusion that the one is auxiliary to the other. While, then, you have, by the continuing of a metaphor, force, strength, impulse, exaltation of vital power, fever, inflammation, in the one; you, with the same logical metaphor, have weakness, asthenia, feeble vital manifestations, in the other. Consequently you would draw from the first and add to the last—take some of the morbid excess from the first, add power to the latter; administer bromide of potassium in the disease of sensation—strychnia in that of motion; and in this elucidation Victor Bazaire passes under the triumphal arch erected in honor of the victor.

CONSUMPTION.

Let us proceed. Consumption, pulmonary consumption, that terrible scourge of the more civilized portion of the human race, perhaps inspires more hearts with despair than that of any or all other diseases. Considered incurable by every non-professional man, because its incurability was taught by all and is yet taught by a few of the profession, is now so changed in an objective point of view as to be fairly considered a new thing. Have I said new? I have. With the knowledge of its pathology, its chronicity, its habits, I may say in very truth it is a new disease. No one recognizes, in the consumption of a period dating thirty years ago and back, a single scientific fact, to be accepted as a fact, from which true, rational, scientific medicine would pronounce it a disease, in the sense of the disease it is now understood and demonstrated to be. Its shape, contour, outline, and appearance are different—to the medical eye it is entirely new. "The true the people know it is a certain extent as they then knew it, as a very fatal disease; they recognize its broad features, and all of us have a superficial view of its *tout ensemble* alike, but the man of science views it as a new being. Science—induction, patiently takes up the regular train of phenomena constituting the disease; marks here a deviation, there an obstruction; here a stoppage, there a leak; here exaggeration, there diminution; here deposits, again waste; organic trouble, functional disturbance; fever, apyrexia; intermission, persistence, chronicity, galloping speed; remission, hectic; their presence or absence, separation or conjunction, homogeneous or incongruous, heterogeneous or ordinal, forming a grand array of phenomena classed and arranged in accordance with known pathological laws—laws the counterpart and perversion of physiology, as axiomatically demonstrated by Virchow. Taking note of each departure from health, each point of departure was the more salient in virtue of the perfectness of physiological knowledge, a crowning glory to that noble band of co-workers in medicine; analyzing the process of departure by the very laborious and immortal achievements of the pathologist; refining their analysis by the aid of the patient and exhaustive chemist; finally crowning his work with the laurels of anatomy, histology and therapeutics, he presented himself before the world, to the critical eye, the true scientific physician.

Running, then, the line of health, that of disease was also run. Side by side, at each step, each aberration as it occurred was noted. How simple, yet how sublime! All see it now, and marvel, as did the friends of Columbus, at his experiment with the egg. Science—exact science—was employed, and within a few months the annunciation has been made by one physician, Dr. C. J. B. Williams, of London, whose statement is indorsed by the London Lancet, that "according to very reasonable calculations, the average duration of the life of phthisical patients has been extended from two years—the limit assigned by Laennec and Louis—to eight years. This calculation does not include cases occurring in Dr. Williams' experience in the last ten years. A comforting thought is that. If phthisis can be extended from two to eight years, there is good ground for hope that it may be indefinitely extended. The medical world has been almost startled of late by the boldness of doctrine on this subject. It is the result of the discovery of a real remedy, if not a specific one, and of a clearer conception of the true pathology of the disease."

The disease is found to be one of nutrition; there is mal-assimilation. The introduction of nutriment into the mouth and stomach is traced through all its metamorphoses, till its final change into tissues, and waste. All the cognate sciences are laid under tribute in the prosecution of this induction; physiology, chemistry, physics, the microscope, etc., and vital phenomena interpreted as no one, save the scientific physician, can; all, all, have been provoked to disgorge their long pent up secrets. But here we stop; thus far is the measure of our strength. We claim that science goes no farther. She will elaborate her material day by day, and give forth utterances more wonderful doubtless than any hitherto enunciated, but God alone is infinite. Vital laws are locked forever within his august sovereignty. Vital manifestations we are permitted to see—the analysis is forbidden. Man, poor, puny man, exalted by the grand achievements which he has been permitted, elated by the march of his work, captivated by the grand revelations made, near crazed with a laudable enthusiasm, would fain lift the veil and peer into the infinite, and, Uzza like, stretch forth the hand and touch the ark and be forever lost. We charge not Dr. Lionel Beale nor the recent appointee to a chair in Jefferson Medical College with impiety; we appeal to gentlemen, beware, beware how close you go to this awful precipice. The allurements of your science are so stupendous as to bewilder, and are therefore full of peril. While many approach the confines of the *sanctum sanctorum*, and by general consent have been favored by Jehovah with something akin to the immortal, yet you shrink back with terror at the satanic ingenuity with which the old serpent has invested them, when the expression is uttered, "all is chance."

Now, this tangled thread, this apparently inextricable knot, was never untied by our fathers. God bless them. The old oaks of the forest, who have withstood the storms and tempests of ages, many of whom stand yet among us far, far above the rank undergrowth, whose rough exteriors hide the delicate ivy, and give support while borrowing grace; these are epiphytes, often to their honor be it said, but oh, how horrible, often they are parasites, eating, consuming, and killing their proud old fathers. In their fall the world laments, their history is read in a nation's eyes; again the world rejoices, the parasite is exterminated.

Our fathers witnessed occasionally some natural cures, as for instance that of the late Dr. Day, late President of Yale College, who lived ninety-three years, and who, at twenty-five years of age, was considered a hopeless case of phthisis—were pressed down with the precedents of ages—the theories in medicine—*a priori* reasoning—reasoning from cause to effect, and could not attain induction while the deductive system was in vogue.

A new era dawned upon medicine, and, stepping forth into the arena, she seized the gladiatorial weapons which, since the time of Aristotle, were ready for her, armed herself with them, threw the challenge of equal combat into the face of the world, and competed and is now competing for equality and merit all other science so called.

MEDICINE NOT A SPECULATION.

Thus have we given a few illustrations of those things which we know are types of science—which are as complete exemplifications of inductive philosophy as are to be found in the entire realm of science, so-called. That of pulmonary consumption exhaustive, and fraught with inestimable good. You then are heralds of good tidings, and carry hope to the once hopeless—not the hope of the mere theorist, but the hope of the philosopher—the lover of truth. Your hope is based upon substance, and your theory is the result of that philosophy. The result is due to science—true science—induction; true Baconian philosophy, the substratum and foundation of all correct reasoning. This, then a perfection of science we assert to be a full vindication of the claim of medicine as the equal of any—and now let us unanimously create the apotheosis of John Hughes Bennett.

Our time is not sufficient to even make a reference to the many diseases which are now clearly and lucidly explained, and which were hitherto mere guesswork. The perversion of the diges-

tion of one class of articles of food merely, producing rheumatism, or gout, or oxalaria, etc., diseases to the number of six; many diseases of nutrition, whose cure is reasonably frequent, as predicated upon the fact of their kind; incurable diseases, as hitherto considered, are now curable. Heart disease—I speak our trite vernacular—placed in the same category. The great discovery made by Graves of the antagonizing effects of opium and belladonna, the one antidotal to the other, and its principle elaborated within the past year, by Watson, of Glasgow, in the very successful administration of the Calabar bean to the cure of tetanus, and so on *ad finem* the stream of medical science, booming full and teeming with cargoes of scientific culture and wealth, carrying off the *debris* of speculation and hypothesis. Finally of the cell—shall I make mention of it?—why it carries you to a perilous hight. The disclosures here have led learned Germany into infidelity, so profoundly recondite have been its revelations. Other giant minds totter here, and, we fear, have fallen. We attempt not to paint the lily or gild refined gold. We bow with grateful respect to the great master who sits in Berlin, Virchow. No, gentlemen, the complaint that medicine was a speculation was a just one; the complaint that she is so now is an unjust one.

"There are but few gifted men in our profession, or in any other walk of modern science, of whom we could in justice say that they were able to dispense with the patient study of facts. It was remarked of the immortal Newton that he appeared to arrive by a leap at a knowledge of principles and conclusions that ordinary mathematicians only reached by a succession of steps, and after the result of much labor, long continued and profound meditation." We have given you several names whose works entitle them to a place among the most profound inductive philosophers. Nor have they superiors in the past history of their profession. Equals they had, and have now. Again, Harvey, Jennes, Avenbruggeo, Caldwell, Laennec—there, here, behold the sons of science, the travail of centuries.

Modern times furnish us with a few representatives of the Newton type. In this high, this rare department of the human intellect, I know of but three. The continent of Europe furnishes one, Britain a second, the United States a third. They are masters, and their reputations are the property of the world.

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

Perhaps the most wonderful progress ever made has been made by the alienist physician, the patient, ever watchful custodian of the insane. From a barbarism attended with untold horrors, which until within a recent date was the rule for their treatment, has succeeded a state of model philanthropy and successful scientific treatment, and at this time there are perhaps no prouder achievements in the entire realm of science than the results of the efforts of this class of physicians. Think for a moment, and comprehend if you can, the labor, the deep thought and persistent, required for the study of a diseased brain. What Dr. Johnson said of any one who should attempt to define poetry, may very properly be applied to him who attempts the definition of insanity, namely, that such attempts will only show the narrowness of the definer. In regard to insanity in general, it may be asked, as Burton asks when speaking of melancholy, "Who can sufficiently speak of these symptoms, or prescribe rules to comprehend them?"

Locke seems to have anticipated Virchow in his celebrated dictum, "Madmen do not appear to have lost the faculty of reasoning, but having joined together some ideas very strongly, they mistake them for truths, and err as men do who argue from wrong principles;" and the poet Dryden asserts:

"Great minds to madness sure are near allied,
And thin partitions do their bounds divide."

Take, then, this great master on the human understanding with the great pathologist and see how magnificently they walk arm and arm to the same conclusions—pure inductive conclusions—him with the brain, the mind; this with the body—the brain carrier and mind obeyer. Our minds reel under the contemplation of the thought.

A SOUND MIND IN A SOUND BODY.

A sound mind in a sound body is a necessary association—as exacting as any law—physical—in the universe. The physician takes cognizance of both, in fact cannot dissociate them. Behold them in this dogma of Locke, the profound conception of mental pathology, which is the twin sister of this other profound conception of corporeal pathology, given by Virchow.

Is there among men a single person whose position is such as to carry force with what he may say, who will deny to us—as exemplified in these two instances—the largest measure of science? Can the mind of man embrace a larger horizon? Is it not impossible to introduce a new element into science, outside the elaboration of these two?

READY FOR THE FIELD.

Armed then with the most perfect panoply of active, offensive and defensive weapons of science, you are ready to take the field of scientific investigation, in full assurance of success.

Gentlemen you will assert and I hope maintain your perfect equality with all men in or out of scientific walks. You are peers of the noblest. To no men on the earth do you defer, save those humble, truly God-fearing and worshiping proclaimers of God's word, to whom you stand as help-mates, and take second place. Your science is a profound science. You are privileged to dive deep into the most sublime problems that the human mind and body can evolve; and more than this, you are capable of a solution of many of them.

Should it be said that these remarks are not fitted to the minds of recent graduates of any school, to this I cannot consent. I have sufficient knowledge of the material of the class who have so patiently listened, through a session of five months, to the teachings of their preceptors, as to confidently predict that there are several gentlemen among them who are destined to high positions in their profession if life is spared to them; and it is a delightful thought to me that you, gentlemen, whose whole hearts have been stirred by the noble impulses of philanthropists, will ere long stand at the topmost round of the ladder of benevolence and beneficence.

To-day, then, you commence a new epoch in life, and it is in reference to this that I request your attention to a few valedictory remarks, as the last duty I have to perform in the relation which has hitherto subsisted between us.

NO EXCELLENCE WITHOUT LABOR.

There can be no sluggard in the paths of science; work, work, patient, persistent labor should ever be your motto. The inner life of great men reveals a life of close, continuous labor. Newton, Laplace, Galileo, Milton, Byron, Goethe, Schiller, Brougham, Derby, Macaulay, Marshall, Calhoun, Webster, Trousseau, Liebig, Virchow, Rokitansky, Watson, Bennett, Bush, Caldwell, Drake, Gross, Henry, were and are workers, hard working, laborious delvers in the mines of science. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise," is the proverb of Solomon; nor apart from inspiration can the law be found as an exception. If wishes and aspirations made men learned and wise and eloquent and noble, we should have myriads of philosophers, orators, poets, saints, and public benefactors. But you might as well sigh for a magic wand or the rod of Moses, to work miracles, as to calculate on any end, object, or achievement without paying this price. Moral greatness, moral goodness, moral excellency, moral happiness, are the noble ends to be attained by noble men and by noble means, and these are the ends, and these the means, for which and by which your profession is attained. The folly of follies of human life is the folly of inconsistent expectations. Dr. Johnson remarked that it was by slow steps, small accretions, a little additional knowledge each day, that the mind grew, and that there was hardly a limit to be placed to its growth. He was an eminent instance of the truth of his axiom. A true saying as respects fruits, in its moral, is sometimes applicable to human bodies and human minds. "Soon ripe, soon rotten," is an adage of both philosophy and experience. Great men, indeed, partake more of the oak than of the willow. They are of slow growth, but they are firm and enduring. History furnishes myriads of proof. Dr. Johnson wrote his lives of the English poets and his tour to the Hebrides after he was seventy years old. Cato the elder learned the Greek languages after seventy; went as an ambassador to Carthage at eighty-four, and made an elaborate speech before a Roman tribunal, in his own defense, in the eighty-fifth year of his life. Col. Stoddard, of Massachusetts, was a boy till thirty; but after his full development, to quote the words of Dr. Dwight, "he managed Massachusetts nearly as a man manages his walking stick." Benjamin Franklin in his eightieth year was made President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, and not long after became a delegate to the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. John Quincy Adams died an octogenarian, in the Congress of the United States. Baron Humboldt, an octogenarian, traveled the earth around, giving new volumes of speculations and musings upon the wonders and beauties of nature; and Caldwell past eighty years of age, conducted the most sublime arguments in proof of vital law as opposed to chemical law, through a series of four consecutive lecture hours, to a class of four hundred and six students—the largest ever assembled in the South and West—perhaps ever heard, and so attested at its close by the class, in plaudits so long and loud and cordial as to render it impossible for him to restrain them. Your speaker was a graduate from that class.

CALDWELL.

Without doubt Caldwell was the most complete expression of the medical philosopher the American continent has ever produced. In all matters of science he loved to delve, and it was his custom to do so from boyhood up. Cotemporary with Rush, and located in the same city, he passed every theory uttered by the great medical men of the world into the crucible of severe logic, and often anticipated by ten, fifteen, and twenty years the revelations of medical science. He was a head and shoulders above all his fellows. Our fathers and our grandfathers owed to him a peculiar debt. He gave the first translation into English of Cullen's Practice, which was then written in Latin, and removed an insuperable barrier to the obtaining of a medical education, from most of the students of medicine of the day.

But comparatively a few could obtain any knowledge of medicine while a knowledge of the latin was necessary to that acquisition. This great boon was conferred by him. Here and there, all over the country, yet remain venerable relics of Caldwell's time, who, denied the privilege of early collegiate training, still warmed by the noblest impulses that ever stirred the heart, have struggled through difficulties that we know not, worked patiently through many troubles which have been removed from us, and who stand now as great stones in the foundation of the Medical Temple, giving support to the big and little stones piled upon them. We stand upon their shoulders. Giants they were and are, and have carried giants who gratefully acknowledge their indebtedness to them—pigmies innumerable, too, have they carried, who ungratefully spurn their supports, and throw contempt upon their pedestal. They have passed away—are now passing away. Dear to our memory is their fame; sweet may their passage be to climes of Eternal Bliss. Our dear old preceptor—the preceptor of our fathers and our fathers' fathers—was the Nestor of American medicine; was honored by European celebrities above any in this country, and at this time more men feel honored by having his signature subscribed to their diplomas than that of any other who granted diplomas. He was called *Pater Occidentalis Medicinae*—Father of Western Medicine—and this title appertained to this continent. As Walter Scott said of Ferguson, so we say of him, "long after his eightieth year the most striking old man it was possible to look at. His firm, deep and ruddy cheek contrasted agreeably with his silver locks, and gave an air of peculiarity to his whole figure. In his conversation, the mixture of original thinking with high moral feeling and extensive learning, his love of country, contempt of luxury, and especially the strong subjection of his passions and feelings to the dominion of his reason, made him perhaps the most striking example of the stoic philosopher which could be seen in modern days." We shall never look upon his like again.

"HAVE I NOT A SWORD OF MY OWN?"

When the great Napoleon visited the tomb of Frederick the Great at a time while Prussia, in common with all Europe, lay prostrate at the feet of the mighty man, Las Casas approached his master with the sword of Frederick, and proposed that Napoleon should wear it. That maker of kings gave Las Casas a rebuke, which is at once the most unique and sententious within my knowledge. "Have I not a sword of my own?" I ask of you gentlemen that you study that reply. Have not you the ambition to hasten the day when you may say, "Have I not a sword of my own?" Not that I would have you adopt it unqualifiedly, for that genius, the equal of Napoleon, will never live again. He ignored books and forms to that degree as to wring from the veteran commander of the Austrian enemy that he was a tyro, an upstart; did not wage war according to science. Napoleon made science. To-day his successes stand upon his nephew's shoulders. You, gentlemen, may stand upon the shoulders of medical Napoleons.

THE DUTIES OF A PHYSICIAN.

Your life is found chiefly in the sick room. In the quiet chambers, secluded from the vulgar gaze, you will pass many hours of study of value to yourself and of profit to the community of which you are a member. The duties devolving upon you will be often of the most delicate, the most sacred character. Your profession, having for its end the common good of mankind, knows nothing of national enmities, of political strife, of sectarian divisions. "Disease and pain, the sole conditions of its ministry, it is disquieted by no misgivings concerning the parties or honesty of its client's cause; but dispenses its peculiar benefits without stint or scruple to men of every country and party and rank and religion, and to men of no religion at all." Act well your part; a blunder is almost a crime. You are often the custodian of the dearest secrets of the patient, you are often the guardian of the honor of households; the most delicate trusts on earth are often confided to you. Trifling and levity are not permissible—yet humor and wit find often here its true field of action. The somber face, the grave countenance will often add weight to an almost intolerable load where nicely balanced forces hold the life in suspension, and turn the beam of dissolution, when e'en some good old Uncle Toby cannot prevail with God to avert the blow.

Within the sacred precincts of the household is the true place for the gentleman. The modern acceptation of the word gentleman conveys all that is necessary in ethics, yet not in morals. Chesterfield gives all the qualifications of the gentleman, while Madam De Stael is scarcely a whit behind; still their instructions, and their advice are not fitted for all. Where, then, is the instruction, and what is the model, and where are they to be found which will fit you for the society of the veriest magnate, or pretender, or the humblest of the earth? In God's holy word, the Christian is the model. His followers are around you. The Christian physician is always a gentleman, ever at ease and never disconcerted—familiar with death in its manifold shapes, witnessing from day to day its sudden stroke, its slow but open siege, its secret and insidious approaches, he is not permitted to be unmindful that his own stay also is brief and uncertain, his opportunities fleeting, and his time, even when longest, very short, if measured by his moral wants and intellectual cravings. Gentlemen, feel for the poor, the humble of this life; desert them not. Never fear that you may neglect the rich, the influential—fear that you may neglect the poor, the humble poor, the daily toiler for daily bread.

"Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys, their destiny obscure—
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The short and simple annals of the poor."

WOMAN'S LOVE.

But, gentlemen, in your work and labor of love there is one who in several characters must be your friend. Either of these characters, if properly appreciated by you, will be of signal service. Without it you will be miserable indeed.

"Woman! thou art the noblest theme
That ever woke a poet's dream."

Mother, sister, wife—these three. O, who can comprehend a mother's love? Does it ever desert its object? Never. Cherish it, cherish it. But turn we to that of wife. The large majority of you are unmarried. My advice to you is to get married. Seek diligently and unceasingly till you find God's last best gift to man! You must have a help-mate, young, lovely, talented, and accomplished—concentrating every charm of personal perfection, whose charms are only hightened by the modesty that veils them; your affection returned, your very sigh echoed till you are conscious of your existence but by the soul-creating sympathy, until the world seems but the residence of your love, and that love the principle that gives it animation; while before the smile of her affection the whole spectral train of sorrow vanishes, and this world of wo, with all its cares and miseries and crimes, brightens as by enchantment into anticipated Paradise.

A GOD-SPEED TO THE GRADUATES.

Gentlemen, we send you forth into the great field of medical life with high hopes of your success. Cultivate the field of science with diligence—with true ardor. The heart of the faculty beats warm and true to every laudable ambition which you may possess. Each member of the faculty stands specially pledged to an unceasing care for your welfare. You are gentlemen, and the high bonds of gentlemen stand recorded between us. We love you, and we know that that love is reciprocated. We covet a test, knowing that from no nobler class could the test be given, and feel that our honor, our reputation could be confided to no nobler hands. We entrust to you our honor—we confide to you our reputation as tutors. You are our medical epistle, to be read of all men. The espousal of our cause places you and us in mutual bonds of fraternity and love.

We charge you, then, by the love of science, by the instinct of genius, the culture of art, the love of country, the spirit of the noble dead, the inspirations of mother, the reverence of father, the adorable worship of God and the Christ, quit yourselves like true men, fill up the measure of your lives with usefulness by benevolence and beneficence, and finally, that you may be admitted into the society of the Great Physician of Souls, is the prayer of your affectionate friend and tutor.

Dr. P. B. Turpin, the valedictorian elected by the class, then delivered the farewell address in a graceful and eloquent manner, when the exercises were closed by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hobson.

SHARP STEEL AND COLD LEAD.

A Desperate Bar-Room Fight and Its Bloody Sequel.

Between four and five o'clock, yesterday afternoon, two men, named Andy Wreppler and Bud Timmons, while engaged at a game of cards in a saloon on the corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, got into an altercation over the alleged unfairness of Wreppler. The latter running his hand into his pocket, as if to draw some weapon, Timmons jumped over the table upon him, and a sharp scuffle ensued. Timmons called upon the bar-keeper to take away some brass knucks which Wreppler was endeavoring to use, and this being done, the scuffle continued until the combatants fell against and upset a stove, the contents of which came near setting the building on fire. They then desisted, and drank together, and both started to leave the place, Timmons going out at the Chestnut street entrance, and Wreppler leaving by the door opening on Fifteenth street. They met on the corner, when Wreppler, suddenly drawing a slung-shot, knocked Timmons into the gutter, where he lay stunned for several minutes. On reviving, Timmons sprang to his feet, drew a knife, and, rushing upon Wreppler, plunged it into the left side of the aggressor, inflicting a wound which it was thought would prove fatal. Wreppler, after being wounded, called for a pistol that he might end his life, but afterward called for a knife that he might open his wound and cause it to bleed outwardly, as he was then believed to be bleeding internally. He was taken to his home on Chestnut street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, where he received medical attention, and at last accounts he was still alive. It is not probable that Timmons has yet been arrested, as his name was not on any of the slates east of Twelfth street up to midnight. Whisky was the original cause of the difficulty.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, February 25.

Mr. Adam Holt is still confined to his bed.

Dr. R. Curran has sufficiently recovered to enable him to sit up.

C. P. Dewey, Esq., goes to Indianapolis to-day in the interest of Col. Meriwether.

There is a case of varioloid on Front street, near the ferry office.

Mr. Henry Sittel was elected night policeman by the by the Council on Tuesday night.

Alderman Sparks went North last evening on the "Jeff." road and will return in a few days.

By request, Rev. Thomas Crow, of the Presbyterian church, will on next Sunday preach on the Trinity.

Phillip Phillips is now very sick with the diptheria at Cincinnati, and cannot recover under two weeks.

Eighty car loads of freight arrived at the "Jeff." depot yesterday. Three of them were loaded with furniture for the Galt House.

The citizens of Utica are rejoiced at the passage of the bill authorizing the county seat to be removed and will be among the petitioners.

It is probable that the Jeffersonville and Louisville ferry float on the Kentucky side will be moved one square further up the river.

Samuel H. Patterson, Esq., Rev. John W. Sullivan, Col. W. W. Caldwell and Josiah Reeder, are summoned to be at Indianapolis to-day, to testify before the Prison Committee.

Mr. William Crooker, Acting Freight Agent of the Jeffersonville road, wore a black eye yesterday. It was only the result of a piece of cannel coal flying against it, however.

The concert for the poor will begin at Mozart Hall this evening. The hall is now perfectly dry, and the audience may depend that it will be thoroughly heated.

It was rumored on the street yesterday that Gov. Baker would veto the bill authorizing the removal of the county seat. This intelligence came on the grapevine telegraph from Charlestown.

The wedding of John E. Lutz and Miss Mollie Boyer, on Tuesday night, near Charlestown, was a grand affair. The guests present represented Louisville, New Albany, "Jeff.," and Clark county. Last night another pleasant affair, in the shape of an old country-inn party, passed off pleasantly at the residence of the groom's father.

The proposed musical organization has finally been effected. It will meet every Monday night, and is called the Jeffersonville Musical Association. Mr. Able W. Hall has been elected conductor. Mr. W. H. Fogg, cashier first national bank, Mrs. W. H. Sage, and Mr. — Clark, music teacher of the Louisville schools, compose the executive committee.

One clause in the county seat bill that will prove a drawback on the removal of the county seat from Charlestown is that every petitioner who is a tax-payer makes himself responsible for a *pro rata* share of the expenses. An old and respected citizen yesterday suggested that the city assume the whole amount. This will be a proper subject for consideration at the next meeting of the people on Tuesday night. In this connection it will be well to remark that it is not at all improbable that strong influence will be brought to bear upon the County Commissioners to induce them to make a large appropriation for the erection of new county buildings at Charlestown.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, February 25.

Hon. M. C. Kerr will be home about the 15th of March.

The officers of the N. A. & C. R. R. report heavy snow storms at points along the line.

The Philharmonic Musical Association will perfect its organization and elect officers on Friday night.

William Thickston and Jos. McPheeters were up before Mayor Hart yesterday, and each was fined $9 50 for associating with prostitutes.

The New Albanians will probably elect a postmaster from among the numerous aspirants. Are Democrats expected to vote?

This morning the inmates of the Gothic cottage at the corner of Thirteenth and Elm streets, will be arraigned in the Police Court for keeping a house of ill-fame.

It was reported on the streets yesterday that the directors of the New Albany and St. Louis Railway were looking about for a suitable place for a depot.

Mr. Christian Merker, a baker of this city, while passing along upper Eighth street, on Tuesday evening, slipped and fell upon his head, and sustained injuries that have since confined him to his bed.

At the next regular meeting of the City Council, on Monday night, it is probable that a resolution will be offered appointing commissioners to canvass the city and take signatures to petitions to be circulated asking the city to subscribe a certain amount of stock to the projected New Albany and St. Louis Railway.

The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad is now in a better condition than it has ever been since being built, and repairs are still in progress. The entire road is valued at four millions of dollars, and must be sold as a whole. Dowd S. Williamson, in whose favor the decree was rendered, is a wealthy bondholder of New York. The road will be bought in by the present company, and reorganized after the sale.

It is thought by some individuals that the proposition to open up an avenue 60 feet wide, along the N. A. and Jeff. road, is premature. The friends of the project think not, and even state that it will not cost the city over $5,000, as the railroad companies, being benefited by it, will bear a good share of the expense. They further contend that in most cases the property owners will receive a greater benefit than the damage caused by the condemnation of a portion of their property; that, instead of a filthy alley at the rear of their lots, they will have a fine open front. They also think that the grumbling at present indulged in by property holders will cease; and they still further think that it will be handy for the manufacturers to roll their articles from the shop to the cars. The question will be mooted at the next meeting of the Board.

By act of the Legislature, the May term of the Court of Common Pleas is postponed until June.

CITY FEATURES.

A New Firm—Davis, Storts, & Co.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Davis, Storts, & Co., in another column of our paper this morning. It will be seen that Mr. W. H. Dix has sold the Kentucky Planing Mill and Lumber Yard, near the corner of Ninth and Broadway streets, to these industrious and clever gentlemen. The new firm is composed of Messrs. W. M. Davis, John Storts, John Mangold, and T. H. Campbell. Mr. Davis was for several years the chief clerk of the concern, and has proven himself to be a young gentleman of no ordinary business qualifications. Mr. Mangold has also been employed in the concern for a number of years as foreman, and there are few if any who have a better knowledge of machinery and its workings. Messrs. Storts and Campbell are better known as the enterprising builders. With such an association of practical men and having one of the largest and best planing mills in the country, we bespeak for them a liberal share of patronage and wish them every success.

Courier-Journal Job Office.

The second story of the new COURIER-JOURNAL building on Jefferson street, 37 feet wide and 100 feet deep, is occupied by our job office, which, for completeness and extent, is far superior to any other job office in the city and equal to any in the entire West. Our job office is under the immediate superintendence and control of Mr. J. H. Stackhouse, so long the business manager of the COURIER office, and having an interest in it gives to it his entire time and attention.

The COURIER-JOURNAL job office is supplied with full fonts of all the newest type and the best materials, and has ten splendid steam presses in constant operation. Its facilities for executing all kinds of work required by railroads, corporations, merchants, steamboatmen, candidates and others are unequaled, and as the stock used is purchased from first hands we are enabled to execute work not only with greater facility and promptness, but our prices will be found to be decidedly lower than work of the same style and character can be done for elsewhere.

We have the best printers in our service, and we invite orders from those wishing work done cheaply and quickly and in superior style.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1869.

There was a usually active demand for money to-day, and accommodations to regular borrowers were on a liberal scale, the supply of available funds at the banks having increased. Notwithstanding this fact, there is still more or less complaint of scarcity, and frequent instances are reported where No. 1 paper fails in obtaining funds for strictly legitimate business. The fact that Louisville is sadly deficient in banking capital is daily becoming more and more apparent, and it is a subject to which business men and capitalists should address themselves with more earnestness than has hitherto distinguished the deliberations upon local financial subjects. In this condition of affairs it is strange, but not more strange than true, that the Legislature is refusing to so shape the laws as to invite foreign capital to the State to aid in developing its vast resources and in expanding its commercial and industrial interests. The reasons for this course are in antagonism to current events, common sense, and the wants of the State, and must, eventually, give way to more liberal views. The rates of interest are unchanged, and we quote at 9 per cent at the regular banks and 12@15 per cent at the banking-houses. Street rates are regulated by the pressing necessities of borrowers. Eastern exchange was firmer to-day, and the buying rate advanced to par, while sales were made over the counter at 1-10 premium.

In regard to the New York money market, the Herald of Monday says:

The week in Wall street closed upon a very easy money market—too easy, in fact, to permit the belief that its condition is wholly normal and devoid of artificial influences. The change from seven per cent. gold, the rate of interest on Wednesday, to four per cent. on Saturday is too sudden to be the result of legitimate abundance, although the number of offerings at low rates is, doubtless, to be attributed to the desire to secure three days' interest for the holidays to Tuesday next. The real secret of the difference lies in the wish of certain operators in bonds and stocks, who came near accomplishing a panic the other day, to unload what they then bought at low figures. In the Government market there has been a great deal of this speculation, and it is openly charged that prominent Cabinet officials and members of Congress are leagued with Wall street gamblers to work prices up and down the scale as suits their interests. Money ought to be plentiful at this season of the year in the metropolis, and the rate on call loans should have gravitated to four or three per cent. a week ago. But the seasons of Wall street, if they may be so styled, are all backward this year, owing to the disturbances in the market at the close of 1868 and the postponements consequent thereon. The weekly bank statement compares favorably with its predecessor. The total of the two weeks are as follows:

	Feb. 13.	Feb. 20.
Loans	$264,380,407	$263,428,068
Specie	25,854,221	23,351,391
Circulation	34,357,451	34,347,321
Net deposits	192,977,860	187,612,546
Legal tenders	52,334,953	50,997,197

The changes in the different items are as follows:

Decrease in loans	$ 952,339
Decrease in specie	2,502,940
Decrease in circulation	10,130
Decrease in deposits	5,365,314
Decrease in legal tenders	1,337,756

The New York gold market opened to-day at 132¾, advanced to 132¾, and at 3:05 P. M. closed at 132⅞. Gold loans were reported at 4c, and sterling exchange steady at 109⅛@109⅜. The offerings in this market to-day were upon a slightly improved scale, and the market closed in sympathy with New York quotations. Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co, bankers, No. 150 Main street, quote as follows for gold, silver, Government bonds, and local stocks:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	131½	132½
Silver ¼s and ½s	126	
Silver dimes	122	

The following shows the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending February 20, 1869:

Feb. 15	—Steamer Frank Jameson Ponce—American silver	$ 10,000
" 16	—Steamer Rising Star, Aspinwall—American silver	2,000
" 16	—Steamer Minnesota, Liverpool—Mexican gold	1,000
" 17	—Brig L & W. Armstrong, Mayaguez—American silver	15,000
" 18	—Steamer Eagle, Havana—Spanish gold	3,740
" 18	—Bark Ilva, Maracaibo—American gold	25,133
" 20	—Steamer South America, Para—American gold	13,450
	For St. Thomas—American silver	30,000
" 20	—Steamer St. Laurent, Havre—Gold bars	85,400
	Spanish gold	1,650
" 20	—Steamer Missouri, Havana—Spanish gold	26,000
	Total for the week	213,323
	Previously reported	5,139,171
	Total since January 1, 1869	5,352,494
	Same time in 1868	10,592,115
	Same time in 1867	4,508,322
	Same time in 1866	4,338,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.—The 10:25 dispatch to the Commercial News Department reported the New York Government bond market steady and the 2:30 dispatch reported the market firm, and as compared with the closing quotations of Tuesday we note an advance on 5-20's of 1862, '64 and 10-40's, and a decline on 5-20's of '81, '65 and '67. This market is inactive, and closed as follows:

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Buying.	Selling.
Five-twenties 1881	113¾	113⅞
Five-twenties 1862	113½	114⅛
Five-twenties 1864	110½	111⅛
Five-twenties 1865	111¼	112⅛
Five-twenties (new) 1865	109¾	110⅛
Five-twenties 1867	110	111
Five-twenties 1868	110	111
Ten-forties	108⅛	109⅛

The following is an exhibit of the course of prices in New York since Friday:

	Sat.	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
5-20s of 1881	113⅞	114	113¾		¼
5-20s of 1862	114⅛	114⅜	114⅜	⅛	
5-20s of 1864	111⅛	111⅛	111⅜	⅛	
5-20s of 1865	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛		⅛
5-20s of 1865, new	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	⅛	
5-20s of 1867	110⅜	111	111		
5-20s of 1868	110⅞	111	111		
10-40s	109⅛	109¼	109⅛	⅛	

The New York World of the 21st says:

The Government bond market is recovering steadily and firmly from the decline in the early part of the week, under the influence of the demand from foreign firms, and also from banks and other institutions and investors. Advices from Europe are favorable to the continued absorption of our bonds there, and as a natural result to higher prices. In Frankfort five-twenty bonds are scarce for delivery. The passage of Mr. Hooper's bill, definitely closing the gold loans, will have the effect of increasing the demand in Europe, and its delay in the Senate Finance Committee is the cause of much unfavorable comment on some of the members of that committee in connection with the Treasury Department ring of gold gamblers and stock jobbers.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—The market to-day for local securities presented no new features, and quietness was its distinguishing feature. We note a slight advance in city street improvement bonds. The following are the ruling quotations:

STOCKS.

National bank, first	113¾@114½
National bank, second	97 @ 98
National bank, Planters'	97 @ 98½
National bank, city	102 @103
Bank of Kentucky	93¾@ 94½
Bank of Louisville	96¾@ 97½
Merchants' bank	113½@117½
Commercial bank	97 @ 98
Northern bank	110 @112
Citizens' bank	110 @112
People's bank	102 @103
Mechanic's bank	100 @101
Western Financial Corporation bank	73 @ 75
Falls City Tobacco bank	97 @ 98
Masonic bank	101 @102
Security bank	102 @103
Louisville Insurance Company bank	109 @110
Farmers' bank	90 @ 95
Western Insurance Company bank	120 @121
German Insurance Company bank	110 @112
Gas Company stock	150 @151
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	98 @100
L. & F. R. R. (common)	65 @ 66
Jeff., Mad. & Ind. Railroad	45 @ 50
Louisville & Nashville Railroad	63¼@ 64½

BONDS.

City for street improvements	74½@ 75½
City for bounty	78¼@ 79½
City for school purposes	79½@ 80½
City for Jeffersonville Railroad	80 @ 81
City for Lou. and Nash. R. R. (M. S.)	79 @ 80
City " " " (L. E.)	78½@ 79
City for wharf (old)	81 @ 82
City for wharf (new)	79 @ 80
City for waterworks (old)	78 @ 79
City for waterworks (new)	77½@ 78½
Waterworks bond	79 @ 80
Canal bond (first issue)	90 @ 92
Canal bond (second issue)	92 @ 93
Canal bond (third issue)	80 @ 81
Canal bond (fourth issue)	77 @ 78
Kentucky State bond (old)	99 @100
Kentucky State bond (new)	90 @ 92
Jeffersonville Railroad bond (old)	93 @ 91
Jeffersonville Railroad bond (new)	80 @ 81
Lou. & Frank. R. R. bond (C. Branch)	84½@ 85½
Lou. and Nash. R. R. bond (M. S.)	94 @ 96
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bond (L. E. Branch)	91 @ 92
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bond (M. Branch)	94 @ 96
Lou. & Nash. R.R. bond (cons'd mortg)	89 @ 90
City for Elizabeth'n & Paducah R. R.	84 @ 85

STOCKS.—The New York World of Monday, in referring to the railroad share market, says:

The market has been unsettled during the week, owing to a raid made on Pacific Mail, New York Central and the market generally, by the "bears," who are the chief sellers, predicated on the war between the great railway trunk lines and the reduction in freights, which are now 30 to 40 cents per 100 pounds to Chicago against former charges of $1 40 to $1 50. The loss from these low rates falls on the three trunk lines—New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central, and not on the Western roads. The theory of the "bears" is, that the losses incurred by the trunk lines will affect the market for all railway securities. This railroad war, however, may cease on any day, and arrangements may be made to advance freights to the former tariff. The market to-day was quiet but firm at the close, and the strongest stocks on the list were New York Central, Cleveland and Toledo, Michigan Southern, Wabash, Fort Wayne, and the miscellaneous list, Mariposa preferred. On the publication of the bank statement there was some pressure of sales, but all that offered was taken freely, and the market afterward improved.

The following is an exhibit of prices in the market since Friday last, prices since Saturday are shown by the following closing quotations:

	Satur.	Tues.	Wednes.
N. Y. Central	162½	163½	158¾
Erie	none	none	none
Reading	92¾	92	92¼
Michigan Southern	94½	94¾	94¾
Clev. and Pittsburg	90¾	90½	90½
Chic. and R. I.	129½	129½	129
Chic. and N. W. Com	82¾	82⅜	82
do. preferred	90¾	90¾	90¼
Fort Wayne	120½	122½	123¼
Western Union Tel	37¾	37¾	37¾

COMMERCIAL.

Under the influence of a favorable change in the weather, business localities to-day wore a more animated appearance and greater activity was noticeable in the general markets. The volume of trade, however, is not large, and the present cold weather is calculated to delay the full tide of the spring trade. It is well worthy of remark that our merchants in every department of miscellaneous merchandise are fully prepared to offer Southern and Western buyers such inducements as will satisfy the most skeptical that to go to Eastern markets for goods is time thrown away, to say nothing of the dangers and expense of the trip. Never has there been a time when Louisville was in a better condition to respond fully to the wants of the trade. The large stocks selected by experienced buyers, familiar with the wants of the South and Southwest, are complete in every department, embracing the widest range of styles, and are being offered at such prices as leave no margin whatever to warrant merchants in extending their business trips to other points.

We notice that some of our exchanges are predicting that as soon as Gen. Grant assumes the reigns of Government, greater confidence will be manifested in business and financial circles. This improvement is predicted upon the belief that the new President will at once take such steps as will insure economy in the administration of public affairs, and remove from office the army of thieves that has for years preyed upon the national exchequer. However, it is suspected the General will be called upon to exert his power to the uttermost limit. The Boston Gazette remarks:

Of the plunderers there are two classes; those who directly plunder the Government, and those who make use of the Government to plunder the people. Both classes are large and strong; well organized, determined of purpose, masters of their trade, and both have grown bold, fierce, sinewy, and voracious from long sucking the nation's blood. Therewithal, they have sinned themselves into a sort of factitious innocence; they have been blowing dust into other people's eyes till they have blinded their own; they have no conscience about the matter, nor anything within them that arguments of right and justice can stick upon; all moral sense of what they are doing has got smothered into silence by their very surfeit of "pickings and stealings;" so that they really seem to themselves to have a prescriptive right to build their houses with robbery and wrong, and to make their beds soft with the sighs of their plundered victims. There is indeed no more remorse in them than in an iceberg; and the only compunction they ever feel is on finding that their cunning has not been equal to their rapacity.

This is very well and will have to be accomplished before the nation will be in a position to make much progress, but there are other reforms quite as necessary. The system of taxation will have to undergo a radical remodeling.

Nearly the whole revenue of the British empire from customs is derived from seven articles, and ninety-six and a half per cent. of the revenue from excise comes from spirits, malt, and licenses. The figures for customs for the last two years are these:

	1867.	1868.
Sugar and molasses	£5,647,787	£5,582,473
Tea	2,658,616	2,897,317
Coffee	397,190	390,161
Corn meal and flour	797,636	869,323
Spirits	4,173,027	4,208,403
Wine	1,591,192	1,468,993
Tobacco and snuff	6,455,011	6,542,250
Other imports	577,666	581,481
Sundries	200,838	104,580
Total customs	£22,399,068	£22,664,981

The British income tax is little more than ten per cent., but yields just about as much as the United States; and the whole revenue of the kingdom is considerably in excess of that of the United States, although we tax some hundreds of articles where Great Britain taxes one. Yet the resources of the two countries are not practically very different in amount. England has tried both plans; 1st, that of adjusting universal taxes so as to protect and help everything; and secondly, that of selecting a few articles to tax, solely for revenue purposes. By the latter plan she now collects more revenue, more cheaply, and with incomparably less pressure on the people, than she ever could by the former.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in regard to coin contracts is still being discussed. The constitutionality of the legal tender act was not before the court. Coin contracts, whether made before or since the legal tender act was passed, can be enforced, and, as the matter now stands, we have two legal tenders. A contract not specifying coin can be settled in legal tenders—greenbacks—and this is all of it. The New York Herald, in commenting upon the subject, says:

There need be no confusion or trouble about having two kinds of money or legal tenders. We have always had two kinds of money—paper and specie. So has England, and so have all great commercial nations. Indeed, it is impossible to do without paper money in some form or other. There is not specie enough in the world to do a fifth part of the business, to say nothing of the greater convenience of using or handling paper representatives of value. The decision of the Supreme Court may prove valuable in facilitating coin transactions in business and in tending to bring the country nearer to a specie basis. That ought to be sufficient for the present, and the less Congress does with the currency the better. The operation of natural laws and of individual action in the matter of contracts and trade will regulate the currency and bring us to specie payments as soon as they can be safely reached without creating a revulsion or disturbance in the values and business of the country.

The cotton market for sometime past has been in a condition calculated to perplex operators, produced it is very generally believed by combinations for the purpose of advancing private interests, and we are confident that those who have had the nerve and the ability to hold their stocks will be fully remunerated. The following shows the receipts and exports of cotton for the week ending February 19th, as compiled by Messrs. Easton & Co., bankers:

	Receipts. Bales.	Stock. Bales.	Exports to Gr. Britain. Bales.	Exports to Continent. Bales.
New Orleans	25,659	146,988	21,417	6,308
Mobile	7,450	64,337	3,125	
Galveston	4,666	14,586	1,022	
Florida	650			
Savannah	13,000	55,000	12,938	
Charleston	5,295	28,059	1,800	
New York	10,822	81,329	10,698	497
Boston, Phila. and Baltim'e.	4,888	15,000	720	
Tot'l (this we'k)	73,432	400,203	53,720	6,795
Prev. report'd.	1,482,483		467,817	278,901
Total since Sep. 1, 1868	1,555,915	400,203	521,537	285,606
Same time last year	1,531,023	350,962	655,807	266,408

The imports of leading articles by river and rail during the last 24 hours are reported as follows:

Cotton, bales	238	Tobacco, hhds	266
Corn, bags	3763	Hay, bales	323
Horses, head	55	Coffee, bags	158
Seed, bags	71	Whisky, bbls	51
Lumber, feet	4685	Mules, head	69
Tobacco, bxs	24	Bacon, hhds	88
Beer, kegs	150	Drugs, bxs	108
Fruit, bxs	35	Candles, bxs	68
Herring, kitts	50	Hardware, bxs	108
W. lead, kegs	80	Shingles	55000
Sugar, hhds	14	Pig iron, tons	831
Bacon, bxs	15	Bagging, pcs	45
Nails, kegs	210	Potatoes, bbls	38
Malt, bags	50	Eggs, pkgs	42
Oats, bags	411	Cattle, head	95
Hogs, head	319	Hoop poles	4820
Cotton yarn, bgs	113	Apples, bbls	18

Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—We have no change to note in prices. The supply is fair and a good demand is reported. We quote merchantable qualities at $5 50@6 50 for good to prime, and $7@7 50 for choice to extra qualities.

BEANS—Prime navy are selling at about $3 per bushel on arrival and $3 25@3 50 per bush from store. Other qualities are irregular and nominal.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Is in considerable speculative demand and firm, prices varying from 23 to 25c for two-pound and 16@17c for light weight. Rope is 8½@9c for machine.

BEESWAX—Is selling freely at 33@35c per lb, and receipts are light.

BUTTER—Is in fair demand and country ranges from 25 to 30c on arrival. Ohio tub butter is held at 40 to 45c, and New York at 45@50c per lb.

BATTING—Is quotably unchanged and in fair request. We quote: Maysville No. 1 and Cannelton batting at 21@22c; Maysville tissue at 32@34c; No. 2 batting is held at 20@20c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Is scarce and firm. We quote at $175@200 per ton.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is steady with sales at $9@9 50 per bbl, and 5½@6c per lb in sacks.

COTTON YARNS—Are firm at prices that have ruled for several weeks. Standard brands are selling at 31@32c for No. 500, 30@31c for No. 600, and [illegible] for No. 700. Pound yarns are held at 44c. Jefferson, Franklin, and some other brands are held a little higher.

CARPET CHAIN—Is steady at 44@45c for white, and 50@55c for colored.

CANDLEWICK—We have no change to report: sales are made at 44@45c per pound.

CORN-MEAL—Stocks are ample to meet the requirements of the trade. We quote bolted at [illegible] to 90c per bushel loose, and kiln-dried at $4 25 to $4 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is in active request and firm, with limited stocks. We quote Western Reserve factory at [illegible]; Western Reserve and Hamburg at 21@22c; New York factory at 22@24c; English dairy at 23@25c; pineapple at [illegible]; Young America 24@25c.

CANDLES—Firm and in fair demand. We quote star candles, full weight, at [illegible]; 15-oz at [illegible]; 12-oz at [illegible]; tallow candles 14@15c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in active demand, and receipts have fallen off. All fine lots find quick sale and command extreme quotations. We quote on arrival: Apples 9½@10½c; quarter peaches 13@14c; peaches 15@16c; peeled peaches 23@25c per lb.

EGGS—Are lower; we quote at 15@16c and dull.

FLAXSEED—Is in fair request at $2 15 per bu for prime on arrival.

FEATHERS—Prices are unchanged. We quote strictly prime at 75c per lb.

FURS—We have no change to make in quotations. Receipts continue liberal for the season. We quote prime raccoon skins at 40@60c; mink at $2@3; opossum at 5c; gray fox at 40@50c; wild cat at 20@40c; otter at $3@5; beaver at $1@2; muskrat at 15@20c; deer, per lb, at 25@30c.

GINSENG—Is in fair request and buyers are paying 75@80c for prime to choice lots.

GUNNY BAGS—Are steady at 20c in bales and 21½@22c for resewed.

GRAIN BAGS—Are steady. We quote 2½-bushel at 60@62c; 2-bushel at 50@52c; 3-bushel at 70@75c.

HAY—The market is steady, with more ample receipts. Sales on the levee are made at $16 50@17 50, and from store at $17 50@18 50 for medium to choice timothy. We note sales of 100 tons on the Lebanon branch railroad at $17 50, and 100 tons on the wharf at $17@17 50.

HIDES—The market is quotably unchanged and the demand is good. We quote green salted at 10@11½c; dry salted 18@20c; dry flint 21@23½c; sheep (wool on) 40@60c.

HOPS—Are dull and nominal, ranging from 10 to 25c per lb.

HOMINY—Is in good demand and steady at $5 50@6 per bbl.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Dealers report a good demand, particularly for city manufactured, and prices are steady. Stocks of all favorite brands are ample. We quote fine Virginia pounds at $1 10@1 15; medium Virginia pounds [illegible]; Va. fancy styles $1 10@1 25; Mo. and Ky. pounds, fine, 75@80c; Mo. and Ky. medium 75@80c; bright 14's and ⅜'s 65@70c; navy ¾ pounds and 10's at 65@70c. Smoking tobacco, fine Va. pounds, ½'s and ¼'s, in bales, 85c@$1.

NAILS—The market is irregular, and prices are a shade stronger. We quote 10d at $4 50@4 75 per keg.

OFFAL—We quote bran at $16@17; shorts $20@21; ship stuff $26@27; middlings $30@31 per ton; feed meal $22@25 per ton.

ONIONS—We quote prices ranging from $4 50 to $5 per bbl.

OILS—Prices are firm. We quote linseed oil at $1 10@1 20 for raw and boiled. Coal oil is steady at 37@38c; benzine at 19@20c. No. 1 lard oil at $1 70@1 75.

POTATOES—Stocks are ample, and we note shipments to New Orleans; sales are made in round lots in small barrels at $2@2 10, but prices in a regular way range at from $2 20@2 50 per bbl for peachblows and russets and Neshannocs.

SEED POTATOES—Are in fair supply and firm. Dealers quote at $3 50@4 per bbl.

PEANUTS—Are in light supply and steady at 7@8c per lb.

RAGS—Sell at 5½@6c for colored and white cotton; woolen rags are worth from ½@1c per lb.

RICE—Stocks of Louisiana and Carolina are ample. We quote Louisiana at 10@11c, and Carolina at 11@12c per lb.

SEEDS—The market is very active and quotations to-day were unchanged. We dealers are selling large quantities. Prices are well maintained and sapling clover, red clover, timothy and orchard grass are advancing. We quote red clover at $10 25@10 35; sapling clover at $15 25@15 35 per bushel; timothy $3 50@3 60; orchard grass $1 85@2 00; red top $1 60@1 75; Ky. blue grass $2 70@2 75; extra $3 25@3 50; millet $2 10@2 25; Hungarian grass seed $2 10@2 25; hemp seed $3@3 25; spring wheat $2 15@2 25; onion sets, white skin, $11@12; yellow $7 50@8; top $6@6 25; spring barley $2 75@2 85; white oats 85@90c; black oats 80@85c.

STRAW—Is selling at $12@12 50 on the wharf, and $14@14 50 per ton from store.

SALT—Prices are steady. We quote Kanawha and Ohio river salt at $3@3 20 per bbl for 7-bushel bbls, $2 40@2 60 for 280-pound bbls, or 42@45c per bushel; dairy salt $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

TALLOW AND GREASE—The market is steady, and dealers have made no change in their prices. Dealers are paying 11@11½c for tallow, and 11@13c for grease.

WOOL—Transactions unimportant. We quote unwashed nominal at 30@38c, and tub washed at 45@50c.

WHISKY—Raw shows a downward tendency, and we note sales to-day 100 bbls at 92@93c, tax paid: 50 bbls Woodcock at $1 50; 100 do new copper on private terms; rectified ranges from $1@1 20 per gallon.

Louisville Grocery Market.

There was a little more animation in this department of trade to-day, and small dealers showed more disposition to purchase sugars and molasses. Stocks in jobbers' hands are ample. Prices are firm. The Cuban revolution is progressing favorably to the insurgent forces, and it is daily becoming more evident that the Spanish rule in that island is doomed. The struggle may result in the destruction of sugars to some extent, but the most unfavorable aspect of the case is that it will arrest production, and this fact must necessarily have an influence to maintain prices at a very high point. There is at least no probability of any immediate reaction in prices. The 4 P. M. New York dispatch reported the demand fair and prices have advanced. Cuba 14¾@15¼c, Porto Rico 14½@15¼c, refined soft 19¾c, hard 20½c.

The New Orleans dispatch reported sugar demand active at full prices. Common, 12½@12c; prime, 15¼c; yellow, 16½@17c. Molasses, demand active at full prices; prime, 79@82½c.

Transactions in sugar are on a limited scale, and we continue our quotations. We quote N. O. sugar in round lots to the trade at 14@14½c for common, 14½@15c for fair, 15½@15¾c for good fair, 16½@16¾c for prime, and 16¾@17½c for choice, and at 14½ to 18c in jobbing lots in hhds and bbls; Demarara 17@18c; hard standard 21½@22½c, A's, B's, extra C's, and circle C's from 16½@21c; yellow sugars at 16½@17½c; white Havana 17½@18c.

MOLASSES—The market continues firm, and prime New Orleans is held at 95c@$1 in round lots to the trade, and $1@1 10 for bbls and half barrels; ten gallon kegs at $12. Molasses sirups at 75@90c; sugar sirups at 80c@$1; sugar drips at $1 35@1 40 in bbls, and $1 45@1 55 in small packages.

COFFEE—The market is firm, with an upward tendency. Sales to-day amount to 100 bags at 20½@25c. Jobbers' rates for fair to strictly prime range from 21c to 25½c; choice 26@26½c; Laguayra, 24@26c; Java, 34@35c.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market opened quiet to-day, and the noon dispatches were not calculated to give it vitality. On the contrary, their tone was depressing. The Cincinnati dispatch reported the market nominally unchanged and hardly any inquiry. The market is very dull and unsettled, and accurate quotations cannot be given.

The Chicago market is inactive, and in New York the 1:30 P. M dispatch reported the market unchanged in every respect.

MESS PORK—Prices have sharply declined, and sales of 200 bbls were reported to-day at $31 50, though generally held at $32.

BACON—Prices to-day were unchanged and sales were of less amount; reported 62 casks shoulders at 14@14¼c; clear rib sides 17@17½c; clear sides 17¾@17¾c per lb. 10 fancy hams at 19¾c; 20 boxes breakfast bacon at 18c.

BULK MEATS—We note sales to-day of 50,000 lbs shoulders, loose, at 12½c, and 38,000 lbs packed as follows: Clear rib sides 16@16¼c; clear sides 16½ to 16¾c.

LARD—Prices are a shade lower, with sales of 28 tcs at 19½c.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

In the department of flour dealers report a dull market. The demand is chiefly local, though we note sales of limited magnitude for Southern account. Transactions reported to-day amount to 400 bbls various grades at prices within the range of our figures. We quote: Fine, $4 75@5 25; superfine, $5 50@6 00; extra, $6 25@6 75; extra family, $7 00@7 50; A No. 1, $8 00@8 50; fancy, $9 50@10.

GRAIN—The market is quiet and steady. The noon dispatches received to-day by the Commercial News Department reported wheat at New York and Chicago in fair demand. Corn was dull and lower. Oats firm. Rye and barley dull. Sales reported to-day were 500 bush Alabama wheat at $1 60 and 500 do Mediterranean at $1 85@1 90 bush shelled corn, sacks included, at [illegible]; 400 bush ear at 61c; 700 bush oats at 65@66c; 2,500 bush rye on private terms; 500 bush barley, sacks included, at [illegible]; 600 bush Canada at $2 40@2 50. We quote oats at 65@66c in bulk, and 68@70c sacked. Wheat at $1 60@1 65 for red and white on arrival. Ear corn 58@60c on wharf, and 62@65c from store, in bulk, and 74@77c shelled, sacks included. Rye $1 45@1 50 from store; and $1 30@1 40 on arrival. Malt is steady at $2 05 [illegible] for spring, $2 30@2 35 for fall. Canada malt $2 30@2 35, and $1 35@1 40 for rye malt. Canada seed barley $2 35@2 40; spring No. 2 $1 30@1 75; No. 1 [illegible]; fall $2 25@2 35.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market to-day exhibited no indications of weakness; on the contrary, the market continued buoyant, with large offerings, and prices, under the circumstances, were well maintained. We reproduce the quotations of yesterday as fairly representing the market:

Trash	$3 25@4 00	Leaf, com	$7 00@ 9 00
Lugs, com'n to good	5 00@7 00	Leaf, good to fine	10 00@18 00

CUTTING LEAF.

Lugs	$6 00@ 8 00	G'd to ch'ce 14 00@15 00	
Common leaf	9 00@12 00		

MANUFACTURING LEAF.

Common fillers	$ 6@ 8	Good fillers	$ 8@10
Com. wrapper	11@12	Mahog. wrapper	12@20
Com. bgt. wrap	18@25	Good bgt. wrap	25@30
Fine bgt. wrap	40@60		

SALES.—The sales to-day amounted to 317 hhds, with rejection of bids on 22 hhds.

The Planters' house sold 3 hhds, at $7 for lugs to $9 for Logan county low leaf.

The Louisville house sold 79 hhds, at $4 for trash to $12 50 for Metcalfe county manufacturing leaf.

The Boone house sold 61 hhds, at $3 for trashy lugs to $11 50 for Owen county cutting.

The Ninth street house sold 31 hhds, at $3 10 for trashy lugs to $13 25 for cutting leaf.

The Farmers' house sold 28 hhds, at $3 10 for trashy lugs to $15 50 for Owen county cutting.

The Pickett house sold 105 hhds, at $3 95 for trash to $15 for Hart county manufacturing leaf.

RANGE OF BIDS.—Two hhds at $15@15 50, 2 at $13 25@13 50, 4 at $12@12 50, 8 at $11@11 75, 18 at $10@10 75, 27 at $9@9 90, 28 at $8@8 90, 53 at $7@7 90, 49 at $6@6 95, 57 at $5@5 95, 35 at $4@4 90, 30 at $3@3 95, 3 at $2 75@2 95.

Louisville Cotton Market.

The market to-day was again depressed, under unfavorable advices from New York and Liverpool. The 2 P. M. New York dispatch reported the market dull and prices lower; ordinary 26¾c; good 27¾c; low middling 28½c; uplands 29¾@29½c; good middling 30½; Mobile 29½c; Orleans 29½c; sales to-day 12,000 bales.

The 5 P. M. Liverpool dispatch reported the cotton market closed declining, but quotations unchanged; uplands 13d; Orleans 13¼d.

At the regular auction sale to-day 75 bales were offered, and bids all rejected. Factors quote:

Middling	27½c
Low middling	27c
Good ordinary	26c
Ordinary	25c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, February 24—P. M.

Money easy. The demand was promptly met throughout the day at 5@6 per cent on Governments and 6@7 on stock collateral. Prime business paper at 7@9.

Sterling quiet at 109⅜ for prime bankers. But few commercial bills offering.

Gold opened at 132⅞, advanced to 132⅞, fell to 132⅛ on the passage of Mr. Schenck's bill in the House declaring bonds payable in gold, but recovered to 132⅞ at the close.

The custom receipts yesterday were $[illegible], to-day $[illegible], which indicates that importers are preparing for a large business.

Governments opened steady, though at a decline on yesterday's highest price, in consequence of the decline being on a report that the Senate Finance Committee is unanimously in favor of Mr. Hooper's bill providing for the payment of Mr. Schenck's bill, and [illegible] and activity in the market [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] advanced [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Coupons '81	114⅝	Coupons '67	111@111⅛
'62	114⅝@114⅞	'68	111@111⅛
'64	111⅛@111⅜	Ten-forties	109⅛
'65	112⅛@112⅜		
new	110⅛@110⅜		

State bonds were weak, especially Tennessee, North Carolina and Louisiana.

Missouri	87¾@88	North Carolina	56¾@57
Old Tennessee	64@64½	Louisiana, 6s	63@64
New Tenn.	63¾@63½	Louisiana, 8s	75@76
Virginia	56 @57		

In railways there was a large business done in the morning, and prices were strong, and buoyant till after the regular board, when a sharp decline set in [illegible] per cent. from the extreme advance. The particular features were Fort Wayne, which rose to 123, and Michigan Southern to 95⅛, under the sensible management of the Michigan between the former and the latter corporations, and Harlem, which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] controlled by the Vanderbilt interest. No change, however, expected in its present condition.

An announcement was made that the Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road have come to amicable relations with Erie; that Mr. McCullough will continue as President, while Jay Gould will be Treasurer.

Miscellaneous shares, except Pacific Mail, were strong and advancing.

Express shares were lower, in consequence of renewed litigation between themselves, and the report that Erie and Central reduced their rates of freight. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on the New York Central, Harlem and Fort Wayne, were strong [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with a general recovery to the [illegible]. Miscellaneous shares were steady, Pacific Mail ranged between 97⅜@100⅛ and closed at 99⅜ bid.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Cumberland	37@40	Do preferred	98
Wells & Fargo	33@34	Wabash	70@70¼
Amer. Ex.	41@41¼	Do preferred	78
Adams Ex.	59¾@60	St. Paul	75@75½
U. S. Ex.	63@63¼	Do preferred	87@87¼
Merch'ts U. Ex	16¾@17	Fort Wayne	122@122½
Quicksilver	23@24	Ohio and Miss	33@33½
Canton	52@55	MichiganCen'l	117½@118
Pacific Mail	100¾@101	Michigan S.	94@94¼
Western U Tel.	37½@38	Illinois Cen'l	140
Mariposa	9	Toledo	105½@105¾
Do preferred	26@27	Rock Island	129½@129¾
N. Y. Central	164 @164⅛	Northwestern	82@82¼
Erie	[illegible]	Do preferred	91¼@91½
Hudson	130@131	Chi. and A.	153
Harlem	137@138	St. Joseph	105
Do preferred	137	Lake shore	107@107½
Reading	92¾@93	C. C. and I. C.	43 @ 44¼
Terre Haute	39@40	C. C. and I.	83@83½

Mining shares active; Gregory [illegible]; Richmond 165.

Copper at Boston—Calumet 80; Copper Falls 14½; Franklin 12½; Hecla 70; Hancock 3¾; Minnesota 3; Quincy 18.

The clearances at the gold exchange bank to-day were $[illegible].

Currency balance $[illegible]
Payments $[illegible]
Balance $[illegible]
Exports for the week, except specie, $[illegible].

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, February 24—P. M.

COTTON—Dull and [illegible] lower; sales [illegible] bales at [illegible] for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts [illegible] bbls; market dull and [illegible] lower; sales [illegible] bbls at [illegible] for superfine State and Western [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, February 24—P. M.

Under the more favorable weather there was rather an improved inquiry for textile fabrics, although the market is still dull enough and prices in the meantime are unchanged.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 24—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern firm at 1-10 prem selling and 1-10 off buying.

FLOUR—Held firmly at $6 50@8 00¾ for spring extras.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unsettled; No. 2 opened at $1 15½, advanced to $1 15¾ and [illegible]; closed at $1 15½@1 15¾ cash. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Corn dull and a shade weaker; sales new at 58@59c; no grade at 56@58c; closing steady at 58@58½c for new; sales since 'Change [illegible] [illegible]. Oats dull but firmer and in good demand [illegible] [illegible]. Rye firm and a shade higher at $1 18@1 19 for winter and fresh receipts No 1, closing at $1 19½@1 20. Barley in store is neglected and entirely nominal at $1 60@1 65 for No 2; sample lots in good demand at $1 65@1 75 per bush.

HIGHWINES—Dull and nominal at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull but firmly held; sales were confined to 200 bbls mess pork at $31 25 and 300 tierces lard at 19c.

HOGS—Dressed dull but steady, closing at $12@12 50 for light and heavy lots. Live dull, weak and drooping; sales at $9 37@9 50 for common to extra.

CATTLE—Steady at $4 50@5 50 for common to fair, $6 @6 85 for medium, and $7 15@8 50 for good to extra steers.

RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours—7,229 bbls flour, 10,454 bush wheat, 17,650 bush corn, 10,446 bush oats, 1,836 bush barley, 4,250 bush rye, 4,209 live hogs.

SHIPMENTS—3,329 bbls flour, 8,232 bush wheat, 16,191 bush corn, 6,108 bush oats, 8,361 bush rye, 996 bush barley, 4,219 live hogs.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, February 24—P. M.

TOBACCO—Unchanged and quiet.

COTTON—Very little doing; middling worth 27@28c.

HEMP—Dressed in fair demand at $250@260.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; superfine at $4 60@5 00; extra $5 25@5 75; double extra $6 25@7 00; treble extra $7 25@7 75; fancy $8 50@9 50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull but unchanged; choice red fall sold at $1 65 and No 2 spring [illegible] at $1 35@1 40; No. [illegible] spring $1 30@1 35. Corn lower and unsettled at 60@62c for mixed, 66@67c for yellow and white, and 69@70c for fancy white. Oats firm but quiet at 65@68c. Barley—small sale choice fall at $1 35. Rye unchanged at $1 30@1 35.

WHISKY—Higher at 93c.

PROVISIONS—Pork is held at $32@32 50, without buyers. Bulk meats are held firmer; 100 tcs were offered and refused for loose shoulders at 12¾c; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Bacon—sales [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] shoulders 14½c, clear rib sides 17c, clear sides 18c. Lard [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 19¾c for sugar-cured hams.

CATTLE—Unchanged, with only a moderate local business.

HOGS—Range at $9 50@10 25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 bbls; wheat, 12,000 sacks; corn 2,400 sacks; oats, 3,600 sacks; barley, 900 sacks; rye 130 sacks.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, February 24—P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged; family $6 50@7 00.

GRAIN—Wheat dull at $1 50@1 55 [illegible] [illegible]. Corn dull at 61@62c [illegible] [illegible]. Oats 63@65c for No 1. Rye $1 35@1 40 and in steady light. Barley dull.

COTTON—Dull but not lower; middling 28c.

TOBACCO—Firm and in fair demand.

[illegible]

WHISKY—Dull at 94c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $32 [illegible] [illegible]. Bulk meats [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; clear sides 16¾@17c; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Lard dull and prices nominal; sales at 19c for prime.

EGGS—Very scarce and the market firm at 20c for fresh.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm but not higher. Coffee unchanged.

OILS—Linseed dull at $1 03. Lard $1 [illegible]. Petroleum dull for refined.

GOLD—132 buying.

EXCHANGE—Dull at 1-10 discount buying.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, February 24—P. M.

COTTON—Nominally 26@26½c; sales 1,800 bales; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] bales.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine $6@7.

CORN—Corn 70c. Oats 70c.

HAY—$28@30.

BRAN—$25.

CORNMEAL—$3 60.

PROVISIONS—Pork $33 50@34. Bulk meats weak; clear sides 17½@17¾c, and shoulders 13½c. Dressed hogs 13c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, February 24—P. M.

COTTON—¼c lower, with sales 7,500 bales; middling 28½@28¾c; sales 6,000 bales; receipts 2,189 bales, exports 5,[illegible] bales.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; fair [illegible] [illegible]; prime 15½c; clarified [illegible]@[illegible]c. Molasses prime at [illegible] [illegible]@[illegible]c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork sold at $33 50; sales at [illegible]. Bulk meats [illegible], shoulders 13½c, clear rib sides 17c, sales clear 18c. Lard dull and unchanged.

COFFEE—Steady and unchanged.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, February 24—P. M.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; choice valley red at $2 55. Corn—prime white at 95c; prime yellow at 93@94c. Oats 75@77c. Rye dull at $1 50@1 55.

PROVISIONS—Pork [illegible] at $33 50@34. Bacon quiet; rib sides 17½c, clear 18c, shoulders 13½c, hams 21c. Lard dull at 19½c.

NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.

NASHVILLE, February 24.

Cotton dull; low middling 24c; good ordinary 23c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, February 24—P. M.

Consols 93. Five-twenties 81¼@81½. Bonds quiet. Erie 24¼; Illinois Central 94¼; Atlantic and Great Western 36.

LIVERPOOL, February 24—P. M.

COTTON—Declining; sales 7,000 bales, at declining prices; uplands 12½d; Orleans 13¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat 10s 9d; red Western 9s 1d. Western flour 25s. Corn 36s for old mixed.

OATS—Oats 3s 1d. Barley 5s. Peas 43s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork 93s. Beef 95s. Lard 76s. Cheese 75s. Bacon 54s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits 7½d, refined 1s 9d.

TALLOW—45s.

LONDON, February 24—P. M.

Sugar 39s 6d. Refined petroleum is 1s 9d.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 24—P. M.

Bonds 86.

ANTWERP, February 24—P. M.

Petroleum dull at 51¼f.

HAVRE, February 24—P. M.

Cotton closed quiet at 148f afloat.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

Fourth night of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. ALBAUGH.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, by special request the French drama EUSTACHE—Eustache, Mr. J. W. Albaugh; Louise, Mrs. J. W. Albaugh. To conclude with A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING—Col. Freelove, Mr. J. W. Albaugh; Lady Freelove, Mrs. J. W. Albaugh.

To-morrow Benefit of Mrs. J. W. Albaugh.

Saturday, Grand Albaugh Matinee.

STEAMBOATS.

For Eddyville, Clarksville, and Nashville.
ROBT MOORE .... FERRELL, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 25th, at 12 M., from city wharf. For freight or passage apply on board or to JAS. W. FORBES, Agent.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
PALESTINE .... PECKENPAUGH, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 25th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.
HARTFORD .... McREYNOLDS, Master.
Will leave This Day, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to THOS. SMALL, Agent, 101 Third street.

Regular Memphis and White River Tri-Weekly Packets—(Memphis Line.)
[illegible] Thursday, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Red rivers, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

For Owensboro and Henderson.
CHAMPION .... [illegible], Master.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Regular Kentucky River Packet.
DOVE No. 2 .... [illegible], Master.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] every Sunday at 8 A. M. [illegible] every Thursday at 5 A. M. J. W. FORBES, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
JOHN KILGOUR .... [illegible], Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 5 P. M.
R. T. Sturgeon, Supt. R. C. [illegible], Agt.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
MARY HOUSTON .... L. E. BURBANK, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans on Saturday, 27th inst., at 5 P. M.
R. T. Sturgeon, Supt. R. C. [illegible], Agt.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.
BLUE WING No. 2.
SAM. SANDERS, Master .... GEO. M. WOODS, Clerk.
Will leave for Frankfort every [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and Frankfort every Saturday at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. W. FORBES & CO., Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE

U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3, including meals and state-room, [illegible] one dollar less than by any other route.

UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT 11 A. M., one of the magnificent steamers
MAJ. ANDERSON .... SAM. HILDRETH, Master.
GEN. BUELL .... C. DAVID, Master,
leaving daily (Sundays excepted).

EVENING LINE AT 5 P. M. One of the new and splendid double-decked palace steamers
ST. CHARLES .... D. WHITTEN, Master.
GEN. LYTLE .... R. W. WADE, Master,
landing only at Madison.

Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Save one night and one hundred and fifty miles rail travel than by any other route from Louisville.

Tickets for sale and baggage checked on board the steamers for all points East.

All the above boats leave from the Company's wharf boat, foot of Third street.

JOE CAMPION, Agent.